

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*

For OCTOBER, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. An Abstract of the Life and Ministerial Conduct of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.</p> <p>II. History of the Bank of England.</p> <p>III. A curious Account of the Formation of a Chicken in the Egg.</p> <p>IV. The Preservation of the Universe an irresistible Proof of a Deity.</p> <p>V. Defence of Mr. Penrose's Treatise concerning Attraction and Gravitation.</p> <p>VI. Account of the Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor.</p> <p>VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of M. Cato and Cn. Domitius Calvinus, on the Bill for vesting certain forfeited Estates in Scotland unalienably in the Crown.</p> <p>VIII. A Confutation of Lord Bolingbroke's Pamphlet of innate Moral Principles.</p> <p>IX. The Life and Writings of Mr. John Locke.</p> <p>X. Reflections on the Negro Trade.</p> <p>XI. Observations on Musick.</p> <p>XII. Inconvenience of Tradesmens matching with Quality.</p> | <p>XIII. Mathematical Questions solved.</p> <p>XIV. Monstrous Absurdity of Atheism.</p> <p>XV. Thunder Storms in America.</p> <p>XVI. Observations on the Game Laws.</p> <p>XVII. Remarkable Letter from Colchester.</p> <p>XVIII. Inscription on Sir Peter Warren's Monument.</p> <p>XIX. A Receipt for curing Convulsions.</p> <p>XX. Distress and Preservation at Sea.</p> <p>XXI. Revenues of the French Clergy.</p> <p>XXII. Pickled Herring Receipts.</p> <p>XXIII. POETRY: On the Marriage of Mr. B—, of Manchester; Sylvia and the Bee; written at the Ball at Tunbridge; Laura and the Rose; the Shepherd's Complaint; Epitaphs; a new Song, set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malefactors executed; General Court of the British Fishery, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIX. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With the North-West PROSPECT of the LORD MAYOR'S MANSION-HOUSE; and the HEAD of LOCKE, beautifully engraved from an original Painting.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

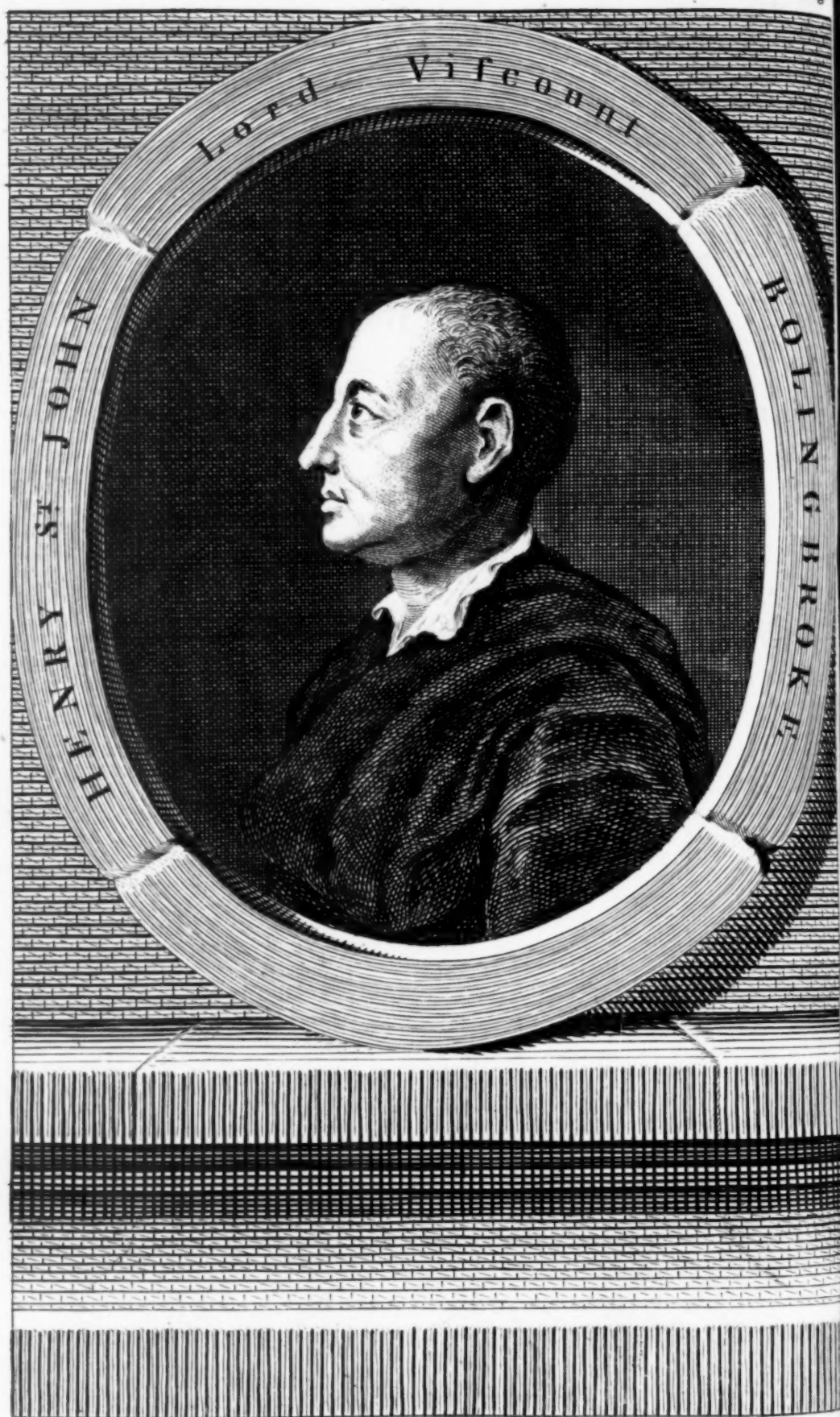
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We have received the Solution of a mathematical Question, and a new Question in Surveying, which we were obliged to postpone. The King of Prussia's excellent Letter to his Brother, and other Matters omitted for want of Room, shall be in our next.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1753, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 28, 1752.

Engraved for the Lord Mag.

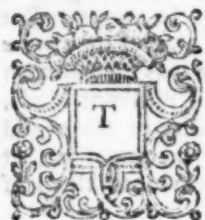


Published by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row 1752.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER, 1752.

A brief Account of the Life and Ministerial CONDUCT of the late Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE, extracted from the MEMOIRS of his Life and Ministerial CONDUCT, now publishing by R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater-Noister-Row.



THESE Memoirs are wrote by way of letters to a young gentleman; and in the first letter the author observes, that the first thing to be considered when we speak of a man of quality, is his family. For how lightly soever some great, and in other respects wise men may treat it, yet search things to the bottom, and you will find, that no man in an elevated station despises birth, but one, who is conscious to himself, that he is deficient in that point. He then considers the characteristick marks of distinction, settled by polite nations, with respect to families, which he restrains to five. 1. Antiquity, supported by a clear descent. 2. Dignity, arising from titles of honour. 3. Splendor, springing jointly from circumstances of merit and fortune. 4. Power, with which such advantages must be attended. And, 5. Large possessions, to which the foregoing circumstances are commonly united.

As to the first, he says, the roll of Battle-Abbey acquaints us, that William de St. John was quarter-master general of the army of William duke of Normandy, when he acquired the crown of England by the victory at Hastings; and Doomsday-book shews, that the Ports, which family afterwards assumed the name of St. John, by marrying an heiress of that name, were lords of Basing, in Hampshire, before the conquest.

As to the second, he informs us, that in the 25th of Edward I. John St. John, of Lageham, was summoned to parliament, and was probably the same with St. John of Barton, in Oxfordshire, who

October, 1752.

was summoned to parliament in the 28th of that king, when John St. John, jun. of another family, was likewise summoned to parliament, as baron of Basing. That Oliver St. John was in the first year of queen Elizabeth created baron St. John of Bletsho; and that his grandson was created earl of Bolingbroke in the 22d of James I. which last title became extinct in 1711, but that of Bletsho continued in the family, and still subsists.

As to the third and fourth, he observes, that both the St. John families of Bletsho and Tregoze were founded by the children, by her first marriage, of that lady Margaret, who, being the widow of their father, married John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and had by him the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. who derived from her whatever title he had from the line of Lancaster. That Oliver St. John, of Tregoze, descended from the second son of the said first lady Margaret, after having signalized himself both in Flanders and Ireland, was in 1616 appointed lord deputy of that kingdom, and afterwards created viscount Grandison: That one of the St. John's had too much hand in contriving and executing the political schemes, that at length plunged the nation in blood in king Charles I's reign: That lord St. John, of Bletsho, son to the earl of Bolingbroke, raised a troop of horse for the parliament, at the head of which he was killed in the battle of Edge-hill; and that on the other hand, Sir John St. John, of Tregoze, nephew to the said viscount Grandison, from whom he had the estate at Battersea and Wandsworth, had three sons killed in the service of K. Charles I.

And, lastly, as to possessions the author observes, that tho' few families of equal note in this kingdom have been so numerous as the St. John's, yet almost all the branches of the family were blessed with competent, several of them with large and opulent estates.

Then as to the family of the late lord Bolingbroke in particular, the author observes, that he was the grandson of Sir Walter, sixth son of the said Sir John St. John, of Tregoze, who had succeeded to the honours and estate of the family, by the death or failure of heirs of all his elder brothers. This Sir Walter represented the county of Wilts in two parliaments, in the reign of king Charles II. and had the same honour in the second parliament held by king William. He married Johanna, one of the daughters of the lord chief justice St. John; and both he and his lady were so far from being dissenters, that the learned Dr. Simon Patrick, successively bishop of Chichester and of Ely, was long a chaplain in their family. As he lived till July, 1708, he had the chief care of the education of his grandson Henry the late lord viscount Bolingbroke, by his son Henry, after his death Sir Henry St. John, and the lady Mary, second daughter and coheirs of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick; which Sir Henry was, after the attainder of his son, created lord viscount St. John of Battersea, by king George I.

The author having thus in his first letter given an account of the family, he proceeds in his second to give an account of the education of the late lord Bolingbroke, which was first at Eton school, and next at Oxford. After this he gives his lordship's character in these words, viz.

"By that time he left the university, Mr. St. John was deservedly considered as one who had the fairest opportunities of making a shining figure in the world. He was in his person wonderfully agreeable, he had a dignity mixed with sweetness in his looks, and a manner that would have captivated the heart, if his person had been ever so indifferent; he was remarkable for his vivacity, and had a prodigious memory. Whatever he read he retained, and that in a very singular manner, for he made it entirely his own; and whether he was to speak, or to write upon any subject, all he had ever read in his favourite authors occurred to him just as he had read it; so that he delivered this in conversation, or threw it upon paper, as if he had the book in his hand; a circumstance that it imports you to know, for otherwise you will frequently take for studied affectation what was to him, and, perhaps, only him, perfectly natural. In the earlier part of his life he did not read much, or at least many books, for which he sometimes gave the same reason that Menage did for not reading Moreri's Dictionary, that he was unwilling to fill his

head with what did not deserve a place there, since when it was once in, he knew not how to get it out again. In the succeeding part of his life, when he had more leisure, a greater part of his time was employed in reading, but still with much caution; and he frequently complained of that necessity, which arose from political controversy, of being obliged to peruse a multitude of miserable performances. He had great quickness and penetration, could very happily distinguish the real from the apparent view of polemical writers, and had a sprightliness and a perspicuity in delivering his own opinions, which was sure to entertain even those he did not convince. These were qualities that did not only adorn his juvenile years, but grew up and kept him company thro' all stations, and under all circumstances; to which may be in some measure attributed his being always well received, and quickly gaining an ascendancy wherever he came. But tho' these were very great, yet they were not his only talents: He was blessed with parts, and with parts of different kinds, even such as the generality of the world are apt to consider as incompatible, at least, till experience convinces them of the contrary.

His quickness, his penetration, his vivacity, were accompanied with a great solidity of judgment, and even with a subtilty of thinking and reasoning, which are qualities that seem to be the peculiar privileges of another cast of mind. Yet they were certainly his. In his youth he was, perhaps, not very much given to reflection. There were seasons, however, in which, and subjects upon which, he would even then reflect. Whenever he did this, there was nothing could escape him. He saw the *fort*, and he saw the *faible* of whatever he was to maintain, or to refute; and he had an inconceivable dexterity in displaying, or concealing, whatever he was inclined to make apparent, or to hide. The great earl of Strafford is said to have made use of the works of a celebrated Popish author to help him in making distinctions. Mr. St. John wanted no such help. He possessed it, in that faculty of reflecting, and after a little thought, was able to treat any subject in so new and singular a way, that it seemed to be perfectly changed by his method of managing it, so as to become susceptible of new arguments in its favour, and to be no longer liable to those objections with which it had been formerly opposed. His peculiarity of thinking had not that imperfection with which peculiarity of thinking is commonly attended.

It did not at all affect his manner of speaking, which was easy, natural and flowing, and in this too, he very much resembled the earl of Strafford; for however strong his thoughts, however nice and refined his distinctions, his language was always perfectly intelligible; and tho' upon recollection, his words appeared to be very artfully chosen, yet in the course of his delivery, they seemed to be such as offered themselves, and the first that rose in his mind. He had, as I observed before, pauses of reflection; but when once his thoughts came to be clothed in words there was no hesitation, but the discourse rolled on like a stream from a perennial spring; strong, full, clear, and filling equally the ear and mind; for the sound and sense were so happily united, that you never discovered trivial sentiments veiled in elegant expressions, or were able to discern, that the sublimity of his conceptions suffered thro' any want of elocution in their conveyance.

His early taste of literature was not accompanied with that forwardness, which young men are too apt to shew, in displaying their own parts. His first turn was to poetry, as appears from a copy of verses of his to Mr. Dryden, and some other compositions, which, tho' not at all beneath him, for the time in which they were wrote, he did not afterwards esteem. It is observed by Mr. Pope, and very justly observed, that he was the patron, the friend, and the protector of that great poet before mentioned in the decline of his age, tho' not of his parts, for the very last poems of Mr. Dryden are amongst his best*. This too is a convincing proof, that he was not affected with puritanism in his youth. If he had, he would not have fought, or have relished, Mr. Dryden's conversation; he would not have entered, as he did, into familiarities with a certain set of men; who, whatever other blemishes they might have, were without question free from that. Indeed his humour was so entirely removed from stiffness, formality, or moroseness, or rather was so much the opposite of these, that we cannot but consider what some malevolent criticks have insinuated of this kind, as fictions that took birth from conjecture, and ought, therefore, to be buried in oblivion. He was, indeed, from his youth very unconfined in his choice of company. This arose from a variety of motives, some of them, perhaps, excusable only in a young man. But whatever motives they arose from, they were of use to him, for every thing was so, that he saw or heard; and if it was not so for the present, yet it dwelt

upon his memory till some fit occasion called it out, and then, at whatever distance of time, he could produce it with all its circumstances, as if it happened but the day before. He was for this reason more improved by the good, and less hurt by the bad company he kept. He sifted in his hours of leisure, expressions, accidents, events; and what escaped others without thinking, was to him very frequently matter of thought, from which he extracted much more than ever occurred to themselves. He had an excellency in improving hints, that for a time gave the highest pleasure, but in the end no less pain to a certain great man, who loved obscurity too much, and could not bear at his elbow one who was not only able to explain his thoughts, when that was what he wished, but to penetrate what he took the greatest pains to conceal."

Our author then observes, that Mr. St. John was in his youth much addicted to women, and to indulge in late hours, with all those excesses that usually attend them; during which time his parents were so wise as not to produce him on the stage of publick life, tho' they had it always in their power; but when these gusts seemed to be blown over, they married him to the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Winchescomb, of Bucklebury, in Berks, Bart. he being then about 26 years of age; and the same year he was elected for Wotton-Basset, and sat in the 5th parliament of king William, in which Robert Harley, Esq; was chosen speaker of the house of commons, being the first time he had the honour to sit in that chair.

The author's third letter contains only a dissertation upon parties and factions; but in the fourth he reassumes the story of lord Bolingbroke, and intimates, that in this first parliament, of which Mr. St. John was a member, he joined with the Tories against the partition treaty. In the next parliament, which was the very next year, he was again chosen for Wotton-Basset; and here our author takes occasion to shew, that Mr. St. John was not against the bill for settling the Protestant succession, which had passed in the preceding parliament, but, on the contrary, he was one of those, who this year brought in the bill for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, &c. and that the mistake proceeded from his being against some clauses which had been added by the lords to a bill, for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration, &c. which was passed in the first year of Q. Anne.

Our

* See his Life and Writings in our last, with his HEAD neatly engraved.

Our author next informs us, that Mr. St. John was one of those persons of distinction, who had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon them by the university of Oxford, at the time queen Anne visited that university as she went to Bath in 1702. That in her first parliament he was again chosen for Wotton-Basset; and was one of those appointed by that house of commons, along with Mr. Bromley, Mr. Finch, Sir Simon Harcourt, and Sir Thomas Powys, to manage the free conference with the lords, upon the bill for preventing occasional conformity, which had been passed by the commons, and likewise by the lords, but with such amendments as the commons would not agree to; yet nevertheless, in the next session, when a motion was made for tacking this bill to a money bill, he voted against that motion. And that in April, 1704, he was appointed secretary at war and of the marines, soon after Mr. Harley had been appointed secretary of state; with which our author ends his fourth letter.

[This Account to be concluded in our next.]

From the INSPECTOR.

Several OBSERVATIONS on MUSICK.

Quo carmine muris

Iusserit Amphion Tyrios accedere montes.

STATIUS. D

SOLINUS, who has the art of saying pretty things, tells us, that the origin of Musick was from the cries of children: The variety of notes that express their disgust to the state of being in which they find themselves, and the several tones that declare their quarrels with those who bind and swathe their bodies, says the sagacious author, gave the hint for that orderly variation of notes which we call harmony, long before the old Greek collected its materials from the forge, or the Egyptian from the chippings of the masons.

With what pomp of learning does Eusebius ascribe the invention to Zethus and Amphion, cotemporaries with Cadmus? How idle does Isidore make the claim of Pythagoras, when he deduces it from Maneros? Josephus, proud of the antiquity of the Hebrews, and full of the honour which he ascribes to them as inventors of all arts, produces Jubal, who by many ages preceded all these, as expert in the science which they pretend to have devised. But to what end is all the parade of history in deducing the honour of an invention from this or that period, or confining it to one or another country; when nature has given the organs destin'd for it, and the capacity of using them to

all people, and when at all times men have assuredly employed them to that purpose?

She who taught the nightingale to sing, she whose early hymn the sweet lark warbles to the morning, she who pours forth the torrent of full melody from the deep throat of the thrush, and gives the little wren the pleasant, the articulated harmony, she also, when she gave to man a throat and breath, taught him to modulate. This is the work of nature: Thus far musick is her gift; and which of all our instruments excels? But that is a vain question, none of them equals the natural voice in sweetness: They are all harsh or they are rough, they all shriek or they squall, when compared with the pure tone, the mellow softness of the throat.

What was the great praise of Martini, but that he made the hautboy emulate the sound of the human voice? His pupil follows him with close steps in this true method of improvement; nor do we want at this time a performer on the German flute, who has brought that instrument still nearer to this perfect model: But to be near is not to be same; and we who have heard such attempts as these on the only instruments that can be expected to rival the voice, unsuccessful, may without hazard pronounce the thing impracticable.

Nature has given to man the first and finest of all instruments in his own frame: Who is he then that shall pretend to say, when and in what country musick first saw its origin? It is, doubtless, coeval with the human fabrick, and native of all countries where men have lived. Art in all things will improve what nature has bestowed on us: Art is the offspring of our understandings; and she who gave them designed them for this purpose. There is no one of nature's endowments which may be more improved by art than this; nor has there been an age in which that improvement seemed to promise a greater height than in the present; but yet the rudiments are in nature. We have only to correct some errors in our taste, in order to arrive at this perfection in the most delightful of all the sciences. In order to this, let us trace it from its origin; not in remote and idle history, but in our own breasts, and in the works of those who have left us proof of their abilities; and we shall not fail to discover all our mistakes, and to profit of the discovery.

Every nation has its own musick, the character of which is similar to, and is dependent on, the general turn of its inhabitants:

habitants : To excel any where must be to labour on this foundation : And to bring in the graces of other countries, without their peculiar characteristics ; to mellow these down into the body of our own ; and, as those among the writers of late time, who have succeeded upon the plan of the ancients, have done in regard to their works, to adopt every grace from their compositions ; but to be as much above borrowing a bar, as the others would be above copying an expression.

There is no nation where some peculiar species of musick is not native. The Tartars have their hunting notes peculiar to themselves, and full of spirit ; the Chinese love-ditties are ravishingly soft, tho' of a wildness beyond the utmost sketch of an European fancy ; the war song of the savage Indians never fails to strike with astonishment and revenge, even those who understand nothing of the language : I do not mention what we call Scotch songs, because they are Italian of a peculiar kind, the composition of great masters, who once were patronized there ; but whoever was the author of the ancient *Ellen a Roon* of the Irish, has undoubtedly borrowed its sweetness from the native modulations of that country.

It were in vain to look for this national characteristic in the more civilised countries, and at times of their greater improvement ; their musick is like their language, a mixture from those of all nations with whom they have correspondence, and does not retain its ancient singularity. The chanson of the French, the psalm of the German, the ballad of the English, and the song of the Italian, it is true, have their peculiarities so far, that they sound best in the ears of the same nation ; but altho' the peculiar cadences of any of these cannot with propriety be introduced into the musick of the other, yet is there something in every one of them, which he who would scorn to borrow will know how to adopt ; and it is from this general study alone, that the musick of any one nation can be rendered compleat.

The German thinks the Frenchman mad ; the Frenchman stops his ear to the dulness of the German ; the English composition in stanzas has been long the jest of the Italians ; and it is not long, that the taste for the Italian musick, which is now carried to a most ridiculous extravagance, has been received among us. But while we mutually laugh and stare at one another, there is not one of us from whom all may not borrow : True melody

will please in every country ; and the art will be in selecting every passage of this, while we reject those singularities, which not harmony, but fancy and the peculiar turn of mind of the people, have introduced in every nation.

As the sweetest of all musical sounds is the human voice, so the highest glory of the art is the directing and accompanying it, the following its modulations and expressing the sense of those words in which it adds meaning to melody. The introducing of this into musick is the triumph of the human voice alone : The musick of the birds, the notes of the sweetest instruments, are but dead sounds ; they tinkle in the ear, but they convey no appropriated idea. The voice gives sentiment with its harmony, and on a double score awakens every passion of which the heart is capable.

It was on this principle, that the immortalized musicians of antiquity acquired that fame which has travelled down to us, and which will live to all posterity. The harp of Orpheus, and the shell of Linus, were but accompaniments to that voice, which poured forth, under all the charms of melody, lessons that moved and that instructed the savage inhabitants : It is on this principle, that they are said to have tamed the beasts of the desert, and to have made the lions and the tygers follow them. Amphion sung the pleasures and the profits of society, the dangers of a war, and the advantages of early security : The hearers of the musick gathered into a people, and it was thus, tho' critics have not found it, his musick built the walls.

It was on this principle, that the performers and composers of all nations in old time acquired their fame ; and it is on this that true honour is to be attained at present. Concertos and sonatas have their praise, and they deserve it ; but it is to the appropriation of sounds to sense, that the supreme honours of the science always have been, and always will be paid.

As the famous MANSION-HOUSE for the Lord-Mayor of LONDON for the Time being is now furnished, pursuant to a Resolution of the Court of Common-Council (see p. 335.) for the Reception of a Lord-Mayor ; and as the Rt. Hon. CRISPE GASCOYNE, Esq; Lord-Mayor elect, who is to be sworn in at Guildhall on Nov. 8. and the next Day at Westminster, intends to keep his Mayoralty there ; we have thought proper to present our Readers with a PROSPECT of that stately Edifice, on a beautiful Copper Plate :

Plate : On which Occasion we shall collect in one View what has been from Time to Time inserted in our Magazine, relating to this noble Fabrick, since the first Design of erecting it.

ON March 25, 1736, the committee which had been appointed to consider of building a Mansion-house for the lord-mayor for the time being, reported to the court of common-council, that their opinion was, that Stocks-market was the most proper place for that purpose ; which was agreed to by a great majority.

In June, the same year, by an exact list of persons who fined for the office of sheriff, there appeared to be then in hand the sum of 20,700*l.* towards building the Mansion-house for the lord-mayor: Future fines were appropriated to the same purpose.

On September 28, 1737, the stalls belonging to the herb-square in Stocks-market were pulled down ; as on the next day were likewise the butchers shambles in the meat market, in order to clear the ground for building the Mansion-house for the lord-mayors. And on the 30th of the same month, the Fleet-market was proclaimed a free market, and opened accordingly.

On October 25, 1739, the chief corner-stone of this building was laid by the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, on which was the following inscription.

This chief Corner-Stone
Was laid the Twenty-fifth Day of October in
the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the 13th Year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.
By the Rt. Hon. MICAIAH PERRY, Esq;
LORD MAYOR of the City of LONDON.

ALDERMEN,

Sir Francis Child, Knt. John Barber, Esq;
Sir Ed. Bellamy, Knt. Sir John Williams, Knt.
Sir J. Barnard, Knt. Sir R. Godschall, Knt.

COMMONERS,

Mr. Dep. John Snart, Mr. Dep. James Danfie,
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everett, Mr. Dep. Jos. Ayliffe,
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington, Mr. Dep. B. Hodges,
Mr. Dep. S. Tatem, Mr. Dep. T. Nash,
Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Charles Hartley.
Being the Committee appointed by Order
of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
mons of this City, in Common-Council
assembled, to erect this Fabrick for a
Mansion-House for the Use of the Lord
Mayor of this City, for the Time being.
George Heathcote, Esq; } Aldermen, be-
Sir John Lequesne, Knt. } ing Sheriffs.
George Dance, Architect.

In the basso-relievo, over the grand pediment of this structure, the principal figure represents the genius of the city of London in the dress of the goddess Cybele, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head ; in her right hand holding the Prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition, and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one arm, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in his other hand, to shew that authority and justice are the true supports of liberty, and that while the former are exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were, in agony, with snakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition.

In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient river god, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream ; the swan at his feet shews this to be the Thames ; the ship behind him, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to this city, to which it belongs.

On the left hand, there appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other, signifying that abundance which flows from the union of domestick industry, and foreign trade. Behind her we see a stork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and one of them holding the neck of the stork, to signify, that piety, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure that vast stock of wealth of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogsheds : So that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the same time instructively expressive of the happy condition of that great city, for the residence of whose chief magistrate, this noble edifice was erected.

The whole expence of building this Mansion-house (including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing houses to be pulled down) amounted to 42,63*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 408.

The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last, was that made by M. Cato, which was to this Effect.

My Lords,

THE bill now before us is a fresh instance of a misfortune your lordships are every year exposed to, which is that of having bills of great consequence brought up here so late in the session, that you have not time to consider them so maturely as you ought. The ends which the noble and learned lord says this bill is intended to answer must shew, that it is a bill of the utmost importance; and were I convinced of its being proper for answering those ends, I should make no scruple of giving my consent to its being passed into a law; but this I neither am, nor can have time to be convinced of, during the few days that this session is, in all probability, to continue; for as I am a stranger to, and quite unacquainted with the circumstances of the country to which this bill relates, I must think, that before I consent to its being passed, it is my duty to advise with some gentlemen who are acquainted with the circumstances of that country, and who can have no particular interest in getting such a new and such an extraordinary regulation established.

There are several facts, my lords, which we ought to be informed of before we agree to such a bill as this: We ought to know the real value of the estates which are thus to be purchased by the publick, and we ought to know not only the extent of the claims, but the nature of every claim that has been entered upon them. I believe, no man ever

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yet set about purchasing an estate, before making all possible inquiry as to the real value; whereas we cannot so much as pretend to have any certain knowledge of the real value of those estates, which we are by this bill to load the publick with the purchase of. It is true, we have before us some sort of account of the value, but it is an account that has been made *ex parte*: The creditors, who in this case may be called the venders, had no opportunity to prove the real value of what they are to be compelled to sell to the crown; therefore, when those estates come to be valued in a more solemn manner, and the creditors allowed to bring proper proofs, the estates may appear to be above twice the value of that they have been computed at by the officers of the crown; and if this should be the case, I think, it would be loading the publick with a greater sum than it is able to bear in our present distressed circumstances, and a greater sum than ought to be applied towards even those two salutary ends, of improving the highlands of Scotland, and preventing any future rebellion; because we are very uncertain whether it will have the desired effect as to the improvement of the highlands; and as to any future rebellion, as the two last rebellions from that quarter both ended in the destruction of those that were concerned, we have very little reason to apprehend a third from the same quarter.

What methods were taken, my lords, by the officers of the crown, for putting a value upon the forfeited estates in Scotland, I do not know; but from the claims that have been entered upon them, it is evident, that they have either been monstrously undervalued, or that most of the claims are fraudulent;

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for when an estate appears by the claims to have been mortgaged for twice or thrice its value, we must conclude either the one or the other, especially in Scotland, where registers have been so long established, and so regularly kept, that it is hardly possible for a mortgagee to be imposed on. Yet from the papers upon our table this appears to be the case with respect to many of the forfeited estates in Scotland; and one in particular I could not help taking notice of, for it is valued but at 30*l.* a year, and the claims already entered upon it amount to 4000*l.* How it is possible to cook up so many fraudulent claims upon forfeited estates in Scotland, or to find men who will act as trustees for a forfeiting family, I cannot comprehend; for, in my opinion, it is a very dangerous undertaking. If it be not directly high-treason, it is very near akin to it; for tho' it be not in law, it is in fact a giving of aid and comfort to the king's enemies; therefore I think, that the covering or concealing any estate in land or money that belongs to a traitor, ought at least to be subjected to a fine of two or three times the value of the estate so concealed; and a law for this purpose ought to be passed before we agree to any such bill as this now before us.

I mention this, my lords, not only for the sake of the crown, but for the sake of the real and just creditors upon the forfeited estates, and in particular for the sake of those who are real and just claimants upon those estates, which by this bill are to be vested in the crown, and purchased by the publick; for if I have been rightly informed, those claims that are suspected of being fraudulent are such as are by law preferable to all other debts, and must be fully satisfied and paid, before any real and just creditor can have a shilling out of the purchase money of the estate. If the fraudulent claimants

should be admitted as the purchasers, by being the highest bidders at the sale, and the forfeiting family by that means get again the possession of the estate, they would probably think themselves obliged in honour, tho' not in law, to pay their just debts; but if they should be for ever excluded from getting again into the possession of their estate, as many of them are to be by this bill, the whole of the purchase money paid by the publick will be applied by their trustees, the fraudulent claimants, to their use, and none of them will think themselves bound in honour, or conscience, to pay a shilling of their just debts: Nay, they will purposely refuse paying, because the whole loss will be laid by their creditors to the account of the government.

Thus, my lords, there are two consequences from this bill both evident and certain, and both ought by all means to be avoided. One is, that none of the real and just claimants upon those estates that are to be purchased by the publick, will ever receive a shilling; and the other is, that the forfeiting family will be in a better condition than they could have been, had they not rebelled against the government of their country. To render what I say more clear, allow me, my lords, to make use of figures: Suppose one of those highland estates to be worth 10,000*l.* with 5000*l.* real debt upon it, and 10,000*l.* fraudulent but preferable claims. If the family had never rebelled, this 5000*l.* real debt must have remained a charge upon their estate until fairly paid off and discharged, and one half at least of their yearly income must have gone towards paying the interest; but by their rebellion, and by being for ever excluded from the land estate they formerly possessed, their trustees, the fraudulent claimants, that is to say, the forfeiting family come to the possession of 10,000*l.* in money,

ney, without one shilling charge upon it, and their real creditors lose every shilling of what was due to them.

Both these consequences, I say, my lords, are evident and certain; but that you will by dispossessing a highland chief of his land estate, dispossess him of the influence he has over his clan, is far from being evident or certain. On the contrary, if we judge from experience, we must conclude, that his influence will not be thereby in the least diminished; for there is now one of the highland chiefs, who has always appeared to have a great influence over those of his clan, tho' he has not for many years been in possession of any land estate; and we all know what an influence the late lord Lovat had upon his clan in the year 1715, tho' he had then no land estate, nor had ever been in possession of the estate of the family. In short, my lords, a clannish influence is something like enthusiasm in religion: By gentle usage, it will of itself decay, but persecution is its nourishment, from whence it gathers strength daily, and becomes proof at last against the most cruel tortures.

I may therefore, my lords, with some reason conclude, that if there were any danger of a new rebellion from the highlands of Scotland, this bill would rather increase than diminish the danger; and as to the improvement of that country, I can never think, that the vesting of any part of it in the crown unalienably, will tend to the improvement of it; for private men always take better care of their estates, and are more industrious in improving them, than the managers for the crown ever were, or can be supposed to be. The wide extended empire of Turkey is a melancholy instance of the bad policy of vesting the lands of any country in the hands of the crown; and it is well known, that the great improvement of all our lands in England has arisen from their

being made alienable, and in consequence thereof divided amongst a vast number of private men, every one of whom took all possible care to improve that part which properly belonged to him, and which with its improvement he had a power to transmit to his own posterity, or to such other persons as he pleased to name. That the best way to improve the lands of any country, is to divide and vest the property of them into as many hands as possible, is a proposition so plain from reason, and so well vouched by the histories of all countries, that the very title of this bill, in my opinion, implies a contradiction. The yearly profits of those estates so vested in the crown, may, perhaps, be of some service towards improving the estates of some of the commissioners; but that they will ever be applied towards improving the crown lands, I very much question. And as has been already observed, the lessees under the crown are to have such short terms, that none of them will ever be at any great pains or expence in improving his leasehold estate. Therefore, if the bill should pass in the same form it is at present, I hope an amendment will be made to the title; by saying, *for the better civilizing and improving the rest of the highlands of Scotland*; but as it is a bill of such importance, I rather hope, that your lordships will put it off until next session, that we may have time to consider it maturely, and to have the thoughts of the gentlemen of that country upon the subject; for from the manner in which it has been brought in, and passed thro' the other house, I suspect, that the patrons of it are conscious of its being a bill very disagreeable to most of the gentlemen of the country, to which it relates.

I know, my lords, that it is a little irregular to take notice, in a debate here, of any thing that has passed in the other house; yet I cannot

not help observing, that this bill was not so much as once mentioned in the other house until the 17th of last month, when a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill under the title it now bears, from which title no one could guess what lands were to be thus unalienably annexed to the crown: The bill itself was not brought in until the 24th, when a motion was made for its being printed; but that motion was, for what reason I cannot comprehend, rejected; therefore if this bill should pass through this house, I must suppose, that it will be passed into a law, before the gentlemen residing in the country where those estates lie, can have heard that any such law was ever intended. What could be the reason for all this hurry? What could be the reason for all this secrecy? My lords, the reason is very plain: A part of Scotland is to be in some degree subjected to a 'Turkish sort of government: The inhabitants are to have no property in the lands they possess, nor any representative in the national assemblies of their country; and they are in the first instance, at least, to be under the jurisdiction of a bashaw appointed by, and removeable at the pleasure of the crown. It is, 'tis true, but a small part of the country that is now to be brought into this terrible situation; but small as it is, it will be a precedent that may be of the most fatal consequence, therefore it is a precedent that no gentleman in Scotland can like, nor should any gentleman in England approve of it.

My lords, I believe no one that hears me will doubt my being sincerely inclined to prevent any future rebellion, and I shall always be for improving every part of the British dominions as much as possible; but I cannot approve of the scheme proposed to be established by this bill. It is true, I cannot at present propose a better; but something better

may be contrived before next session, and there can be no harm in putting off the settlement of this affair till then. There is no absolute necessity for exposing any of the forfeited estates in Scotland to sale before next session; therefore, why may we not postpone the passing of this bill, or any such bill as this, till that time, when, I hope, some of the other grievances now complained of will be inquired into? For as to the window-tax, let the expence of levying it be what it will, it ought to be levied in Scotland as well as England: The words of the act by which it was imposed are express, that it shall be levied within and throughout the whole kingdom of Great-Britain; and therefore to neglect levying it in Scotland upon any pretence whatsoever, is assuming a sort of dispensing power: A power so inconsistent with our constitution, that even kings have been dethroned for pretending to it: If our ministers were not by law armed with sufficient power for levying it in Scotland, they ought to have applied to parliament for new powers: If the expence of collecting it in Scotland amounted to more than the produce of the tax, they ought to have applied to parliament for instructions how to behave. Whatever was the case, they ought not to have pretended to dispense with such an express law, and to leave Scotland free from a tax, which is to the utmost farthing collected in England. Besides its being an incroachment upon our constitution, it may be attended with the most dangerous consequence. What will the people of England say, should they hear that the people of Scotland are indulged by our ministers with a freedom from taxes, which are exacted from them with the greatest rigour? Such partiality may revive the ancient jealousy, the ancient animosity, between the two nations; of which there is still but too much remaining; for if a gentleman

tleman of Scotland gets any preferment here, let his merit or his capacity be never so conspicuous, the people presently exclaim, Ay! none but Scotchmen can get any thing in this country: In Scotland it is the same; if a gentleman of England A gets any place there, or if an old English officer gets the government of any of the fortresses in that country, the people presently complain, that none but Englishmen can get any place among them. I wish these national prejudices were utterly B extinguished: We ought to live like brothers; for we have been long under the same sovereign, and are now firmly united not only into one kingdom, but into one and the same general interest; therefore the question ought never to be, who are C English, or who are Scots, but who are most capable, and most diligent in the service of their king and country.

The last Speech I shall give you upon this Subject, was that made by Cn. D Domitius Calvinus, which was in Substance thus.

My Lords,

BY the very nature of our constitution it must happen, that some important bills must every year come up to this house towards the close of the session. This is a misfortune, which it is impossible to remedy or prevent; but it is a misfortune we had never less reason to complain of than with respect to the bill now before us, because it is a bill which is F not in itself of any very great importance, nor has it come up so late as not to give us sufficient time to consider it with as much deliberation as it can require. I shall indeed grant, that if the rule were established, which the noble lord who G spoke last against the bill seemed to prescribe, we could never pass any publick bill the same session it was first brought in; for should it be ad-

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mitted to be our duty, to advise with gentlemen in the country, before we give our consent to any new law, our sessions must be much longer than they usually are, or it would be impossible for us in most cases to procure that advice before the end of the session. But, my lords, the very nature of our constitution has rendered the establishment of such a rule unnecessary; for we have noble lords in this house, and gentlemen in the other, from all parts of the united kingdom, who must certainly know the circumstances of the respective countries they come from, and are capable of communicating that knowledge to every other member of the assembly they belong to; therefore it very rarely happens, that any communication with the gentlemen in the country is in the least necessary, especially as a new regulation ought to be agreed to, if it be for the general interest of the nation, tho' it may, perhaps, be contrary to the interest or inclinations of one or two particular counties.

Now, my lords, with respect to the bill which you have at present under consideration, I believe, indeed, that very few of your lordships are much acquainted with the country to which it relates: I am sure, I am as little as any, and yet I think myself at full liberty to give my consent to the passing of this bill, without any communication with the gentlemen who are now residing in that country; because most of the chief men of that country, either for family or estate, are members of this or the other house of parliament. From them, and from the papers upon our table, I have had information, and every one of your lordships may have information, as to all the facts that can be necessary for our determination with respect to the bill now before us. From that information, and my own reason, I am convinced, that the bill is for the interest of the nation in general.

Your

Your lordships see, that all those of that country, who have seats in either house of parliament, are strenuous for the bill's being passed into a law : From them you may learn, that it will be agreeable to every man in the country, who is not in A his heart an enemy to our present happy establishment ; and their being against the bill will, I am persuaded, be a strong argument with every lord in this house to be for it. As to the value of the estates that are thus to be purchased by the publick, your lordships have upon your table the exact value of every forfeited estate, according to the best survey and strictest inquiry that could be made by officers appointed for the purpose by the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland ; and those officers were not under the least temptation to return any estate of a less value than it really was. Besides, the noblemen and gentlemen of the country, who have estates in the neighbourhood, can inform you, that the value returned by those officers is generally much about what the estate was before valued at according to the common report of the country. Then as to the extent and nature of the claims, I cannot see what we have to do with either ; because, let the claims amount to what they will, the government is to pay only an adequate price, according to the true annual income, and the common rate of purchase in that country ; and whether the claims reputed, tho' not proved fraudulent, be preferable to the real, is what we have at present nothing to do with. If it should be thought necessary, according to the noble lord's advice, to make a new law for the detection and punishment of such frauds, I shall most readily agree to it, provided I think, that the new law proposed will be effectual for discovering the guilty, and of no dangerous consequence to the innocent. But without any such law, I believe,

the fraudulent claimants, and the forfeiting persons for whom they are trustees, will think it their interest to satisfy all the just creditors as far, or near as far as the purchase money received from the publick will extend to pay, because those creditors may very probably have it in their power to make a discovery of the fraud ; and as it is not doubted but that many of the claims are fraudulent, their amounting to twice or thrice the value of the estate can be B no proof of the estate's being undervalued, nay, could be no such proof, were they all fair and honest ; for in this country have we not every day bankrupts, who are not able to pay above five or six shillings in the pound ? And that many of the rebels were bankrupts, will not, I believe, be questioned. C

I can therefore, my lords, see no reason for our postponing this bill until the next session ; but if your lordships will look back to an act of the 20th of his majesty's reign, you will see a most solid reason for convincing you of the necessity of passing this bill before the end of this session. The act I mean, is *the act for vesting in his majesty the estates of certain traitors* ; for by a clause in that act, if his majesty does not make D effectual provision for the payment of all debts and claims upon any of those estates, within twelve months after their being adjudged, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland are expressly directed to cause such estate to be sold, or so much thereof E as will fully satisfy the debts and claims adjudged. Now as the debts and claims upon those highland estates, or upon some of them at least, are already adjudged, and have been so for some time ; and as those claims amount to much more G than the value of the estate, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland must cause it to be sold before the next session. What then will be the consequence ? As some, if not most of

of those claims, are certainly in trust for the forfeiting person, some trustee of his will certainly be the purchaser; and thus he will again get into the possession of his estate, and of all the influence he had before upon the people inhabiting the same.

From hence your lordships must see, that unless you are resolved, that those disaffected rebellious chiefs, who have already given us such disturbance, should recover possession of their estates, and be thereby enabled to raise a fresh disturbance, which I am persuaded they will do the very first opportunity, you must necessarily pass this bill before the end of this session, whether you think it will have the desired effect or no; and this leads me to consider what the effect of the bill, as it now stands, will probably be. In the first place, you must allow, that it will effectually prevent the disaffected chiefs who are attainted for being in the last rebellion, from ever getting again into the possession of their land estates in that country. This is one effect which must be allowed to be in so far a good one; but it is said, that this effect will not be attended with any beneficial consequence, because those chiefs, by means of fraudulent claims, and thereby getting free from their real debts, will be left in more opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion; and because their influence upon the people of their clan does not depend upon their being in possession of any land estate whatsoever, but upon a sort of enthusiastical principle, which, the more you persecute, will grow the stronger and the more obstinate.

Now, my lords, let us consider, that this is either no argument against the bill, or is it an argument that will carry us a great deal too far; for from hence it must be concluded, that we must never punish these highland chiefs, let them be never so often guilty of treason and rebellion. But this would be such an

extravagant conclusion, that the premisses must be wrong; and first as to their being left in more opulent circumstances, the fact can never, in my opinion, be true; because if the fraudulent claims be preferable to all others, they must be such as before the rebellion were founded upon some matter of record, such as a judgment, mortgage, or the like. This could not but be known before the rebellion; and can we suppose, that a man who had such a publick claim standing out against him, could have any credit, unless he got the person intitled to that judgment or mortgage to join with him in the security? And every just and real creditor who has got such a security, must recover his money, tho' the judgment or mortgage should be allowed as the most preferable claim. It cannot therefore be supposed, that the case which was put by the noble lord can ever possibly exist; for if there were 5000*l.* real and just claims, and a preferable but fraudulent claim of 10,000*l.* upon an estate not worth above 10,000*l.* we must suppose, that the real and just claimants have some sort of security from the fraudulent claimant, tho' they may not, perhaps, at present think fit to let it appear, but would make use of it, if the fraudulent claimant should possess himself of the estate, or of the price paid for it by the publick, and refuse to pay them their money. Consequently we cannot suppose, that any forfeiting family can by this bill be put into more opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion. But supposing it to be so, yet there would be an advantage in divesting a disaffected family, of their antient paternal estate; for tho' a man may have a greater yearly revenue from 10,000*l.* in money, than he can have from a land estate of 10,000*l.* value, with 5000*l.* debt upon it, yet he cannot have so much power; and supposing he should with his 10,000*l.* purchase another estate at a distance from

from the antient seat of his family, he could not have so much power over the tenants of his new estate, as he had over those of his old, and would again have, should he be restored to the possession of it.

Thus your lordships may see, that this bill will be attended with beneficial consequences, even supposing that the forfeiting family should thereby be put into more opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion, which, however, I have shewn to be hardly possible ; and with regard to that enthusiastical clannish spirit, which, I shall admit, has still of itself a great influence upon the people in the highlands of Scotland, must it not be granted, my lords, that when self-interest co-operates with this clannish spirit, it will have a greater influence than when self-interest operates against it ? When the chief of a clan is in possession of a land estate, and that estate inhabited mostly by those of his clan, they are induced by self-interest, as well as by this clannish spirit, to be subservient to him, and obedient to his commands : He may, as their landlord, grant many favours and indulgences to those that please him ; and if any one disoblige him, he may either turn him out of the little farm he holds, or he may make him very uneasy in the enjoyment of it, for which very purpose, he will take care never to grant any lease for above a year or two, or three at most ; and instead of propagating among his people a spirit of industry, he will make use of all the favours and indulgences he can grant, for propagating among them a war-like and rapacious spirit.

On the other hand, my lords, if the disaffected chief be turned out of the possession of his estate, and the estate vested in the crown, and leased out to those of the clan upon long terms and at an under-value, every such lessee's self-interest will operate directly against his clannish

spirit. Instead of following their chief into any future rebellion, the cheapness and the certainty of their leases will induce all, and probably prevail with most of them, to assist the government in opposing his return ; and a spirit of industry and improvement will be propagated among them, not only by the certainty of holding their estates for a long term of years, but by all the methods that can be contrived by the managers under the crown ; which leads me to consider the effect of this bill with regard to the improvement of the highlands. Upon this head, my lords, I was really surprised to hear a noble lord talk of a part of the country's being to be put under a sort of Turkish government : He may as well say, that all the farmers in England are under a sort of Turkish government ; for none of them can acquire the fee of the farms they possess, unless their landlord be inclined to sell ; and they are all in some degree subject to the courts of their respective manors, yet they are no way subject to arbitrary power, nor can it be said that they have no property in the lands they possess ; for a copyhold, or even a leasehold, is a property in the land as much as a freehold, and most of the improvements in England have been made by copyholders, or by leaseholders for long terms, or for two or three lives, which is generally reckoned but equal to a lease for 21 years : We all know, that very few of our landed gentlemen ever employed themselves in manuring or improving their own estates ; but by letting long leases, or selling leases for lives to farmers, they encouraged those farmers to improve the estates so leased out to them ; and I can see no reason why the same cause should not produce the same effect in the highlands of Scotland ; for tho' the lands there are not so good as those in England, yet by all the accounts I have heard, they may be very much

much improved: To this I must add, that their coast lies so convenient both for fisheries and trade, that in a short time several little towns may be erected, for which purpose the commissioners have by this bill a power to grant even a property in the ground to be built on; and even as to lands, they have a power to grant a lease for 41 years, if the lessee will engage to lay out in improvements, within the first seven years, any sum not less than five years rent of the premises.

Now, my lords, if a man has ten acres of ground in property for his house and garden, paying yearly for the same a small feu duty to the crown, and has a lease of a large farm in the neighbourhood at a low rent for 41 years certain, can we doubt of his endeavouring to improve that farm? Can we suppose that he will spare either pains or expence for that purpose, if he thinks he has a probable view of success? The improvement of the lands of these forfeited estates is not therefore expected to arise from the commissioners or managers to be appointed by the crown, but from the lessees for long terms under the crown; and it is by such lessees under ground landlords, that the lands in England, and indeed in all countries, have been improved. But besides the improvement of the lands, there are other great improvements in every part of the highlands to be expected from this bill. By introducing some industrious strangers among them, by erecting publick schools, and by dividing parishes, it is to be hoped, that a new turn may be given to the spirit of the people; and by making highways, passable in winter as well as summer, through several parts of the country, and improving some of the many natural harbours upon that coast, so as to make them safe, and of easy access for ships at all seasons, towns and villages may in a few years be erected in places where there are

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now nothing but barren mountains and inaccessible valleys. The rents of these estates will, I hope, be sufficient for the whole expence necessary for these purposes; and besides the security against any future rebellion, it will be money profitably laid out by the publick, because by the increase of rich and industrious people in that country, the publick revenue will probably in a few years be increased, much more than the interest of the money paid by the publick for those estates, could ever have amounted to.

I hope, I have now convinced your lordships, that this bill, if passed into a law, will probably answer both the salutary ends proposed by the legislature, and steadily pursued ever since the last rebellion; but suppose some of your lordships should still remain in doubt as to the good effects of this bill, yet no one can remain in doubt of its being necessary to pass it before the end of this session; for you cannot now alter the act I have mentioned of the 20th of his majesty's reign, and unless that act be altered, or this bill passed, before the end of this session, some, if not all, of these highland forfeited estates must be sold by publick sale before the beginning of next session. If any of them are sold by publick sale, it is certain that some trustee for the forfeiting family will be the highest bidder, and consequently must be confirmed as the purchaser: Thus the disaffected chief will again recover possession of the estate of his family, which, I am persuaded, every one of your lordships will most heartily be for preventing; and as it has not been so much as suggested, that any bad effect can before next session arise from passing this bill into a law, I hope the question for its being committed will be unanimously agreed to.

My lords, as to the window tax, or any other tax that ought to be levied in Scotland, I confess myself

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entirely

entirely ignorant; but I must observe, that if the expence of levying a tax would, by the situation and circumstances of any part of the country, exceed the produce, it would be ridiculous in the ministers to apply to parliament for a remedy, because in such a case, it would be impossible even for the parliament itself to find out or apply a remedy; for, I hope, you would not abolish a tax, upon which a considerable part of the publick revenue depends, for no other reason but because it cannot be raised in the mountains of Wales, or highlands of Scotland. But as these matters are quite foreign to the present debate, and as we have not the proper lights before us, I shall not trouble your lordships with any more of my remarks upon them.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON reading your Magazine of August, I there found (p. 356.) some remarks on a Treatise of Mr. Penrose's, concerning attraction and gravitation; and as I imagine, the author of that letter is mistaken in some of his remarks thereon, I should, on that account, be glad if you would give the following letter a place in your next Magazine.

That a solid gravitates, or is moved towards the earth, is a fact, I suppose, no person will deny; but the question in dispute seems to be, whether by gravitation we mean a cause or an effect? If it is a cause, I imagine, Mr. Penrose and a great many others would be glad to have it explained. If it is an effect, as most of our greatest philosophers have thought, and that this effect is occasioned by impulse, then its cause must be sought for some where else, and not in the gravitating or attracting body. This was the opinion of the great Sir Isaac Newton; for in his Opticks, p. 351, he says, "What I call *attraction*, may be performed by impulse, or by some other means unknown to me. I use this word here, to signify only in general any force, by which bodies tend towards one another, whatsoever be the cause." Here we find Sir Isaac Newton tells us, we are to understand by the word *attraction*, only an effect; and then says, if it is not performed by impulse, he is ignorant of its cause. And Mr. Boyle (see Boulton's Epitome, vol. 2. p. 235.) describes it thus, "Attraction evidently appears to be a species

of pulsion, and such an one as is usually termed *trussion*, as when a gardener drives his wheelbarrow before him without letting go his hold." Mr. Boyle seems fearful, lest, when he mentions attraction, any person should think he meant by it a cause; therefore he not only tells us it is an effect, but likewise describes, as plain as he can, how, and in what manner, this effect is produced, as that it is evidently so by a species of pulsion, even no less then the motion of a wheelbarrow, which does not move of itself, but is forced forward by the gardener pushing behind it.

I am afraid the gentleman who wrote this letter, has not read Mr. Penrose's Treatise on Electricity with sufficient attention; and therefore could wish he would give it a second perusal, by which he would find, that he did not produce this experiment of Mr. Boyle as a paradox, but as a proof to confirm what he had said before.

Moreover, the author of this letter says, "This paradox is easily accounted for from the principles of hydrostaticks; for as water presses equally every way, if a heavy body be sunk in water, and the pressure of the water upon the top of it kept off, until the column of water, that should be upon the top of it, be exactly equal in weight to the weight of that heavy body, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then exactly equal to the pressure of that body downwards, will prevent its sinking any lower; and if it should be sunk so deep, that the column of water, which should be upon the top of it, is heavier than the body itself, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then superior to its pressure downwards, will buoy it up until it comes to an equilibrium. The reason why every column of water in a vessel is pressed upwards, is because it is so pressed by the action or pressure of all the surrounding columns upon it at the bottom of the vessel, in which the water is contained."

How this is accounted for from the principles of hydrostaticks, I am entirely ignorant, and should be glad to be farther informed. I suppose, by principles of hydrostaticks he means their laws or effects, and these I always looked on as a history of experiments, made in order to know the different weights of different bodies, and by that means to shew that a square inch of some bodies will be found equal in weight to a foot square of some others, when hung at each end of a balance; as also to prove, that the same body will always weigh more in a thinner medium

dium then in a denser, or where there is a greater resistance. And this gentleman has very well accounted for Mr. Boyle's experiment after the same manner. For he has given us a very just relation of its effects, but seems to have still left the cause for some future consideration and discovery.

Now, I think, this experiment has clearly proved what Mr. Penrose brought it to do, viz. "That the earth has no inherent or intrinsic power of attraction, nor a descending body any of gravitation;" but that all this power is given them from without. For we here find, that the gold will sink just so far, in the water, and no farther, than till the resistance below is equal to the pressure from above, and when it is once arrived at that place, it there remains immoveable, unless either the resistance is lessened from below, or the pressure is encreased from above; whereas, were the moving power either in the gravitating solid, or in the attracting earth, it must continue to move forward till both bodies met, which we find it will not do without a fresh pressure or pulsion being added to it from above; so that I think, nothing can be more clearly proved by experiments than this, viz. That the force which moves the solid is from without it, and not inherent in the solid itself: Let us put a case to illustrate this.

There are, we know, besides others, two ways for a boat to come to London-Bridge, viz. one with the stream, and the other by sailing before the wind against the stream: Now then, suppose one boat were coming to the bridge from above, with the stream or tide; and another from below by sailing before the wind, and against the tide; and a man were to be placed upon the bridge, who had never seen or heard how, or by what means, it was possible for a boat to move (without any visible means) upon the water; I doubt not but that man, on seeing both boats coming towards the bridge and directly meeting each other, would be apt to conclude, that the bridge attracted these boats to it. To which we may add, that the sails of the boat may be so regulated to the wind as to have an equal power with the tide, and whenever this is done, the boat must then stand still; after which, either increase the sails, or lessen the tide, and you will give a new motion to the boat. After the same manner, on seeing a solid moving towards the earth, without any visible cause to force it thither, we are misled to imagine the moving power must be either in the earth, or in the solid, or in both. And were it not

for our prejudices imbibed by education or conversation, I doubt not but this one experiment would be sufficient to convince us, that the attracting or gravitating power is not in the solid, as aforesaid, but is performed from an impulse from without.

As to the gentleman's explanation of the phenomenon of the water being kept in the glass vessels, I am entirely of his opinion, and can assure him the author of the Treatise on Electricity is so too, viz. That the glass vessels keep off the pressure of the air or atmosphere from above, and admit that from below.

At the end of his letter he concludes thus, "If there were no such thing as attraction in the earth, or gravitation in the air, I should be glad Mr. Penrose would tell me, why the air or atmosphere presses equally every way; or why a cold, gross, and dense air should press in upon a warm, fine, and rarified air."

That there is no such thing as attraction in the earth, I believe, has been proved: But how he could think that Mr. Penrose should say the air does not gravitate, I can't imagine, unless it were from too slight a reading of his pamphlet; would he give it another reading, he would then find, p. 25, that he says, That by the pressure (or, as this gentleman will have it, the gravitation) of the air, the terraqueous globe is kept solid and entire; and that a cold or dense air is always endeavouring to press into the place possessed by an air that is finer or rarer; and the method how he thinks this is performed, he seems to have laid down (tho' briefly) in a very plain manner, p. 24.

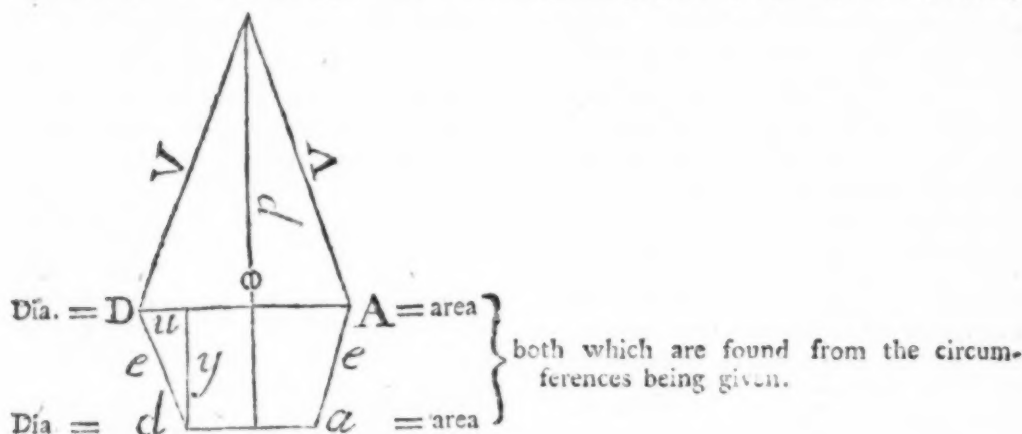
I imagine the gravity and levity of bodies are only comparative, there being no such thing as absolute gravity, or absolute levity; and that this power depends in a great measure on the bigness and quantity of their several pores, and also on the density of the fluid with which they are filled; for the heaviest bodies, when their parts are expanded to a great degree, and by that means are made to admit gross air thro' their pores, by which the greatest part of their particles meet with the same resistance from below, that they are pressed with from above, they do thereby lose their original weight, and become in effect the same as bodies which we call *naturally* light; this we see is effected on gold itself, when beat so thin as to be what we call gold leaf: So on the contrary, bodies which have their parts greatly expanded and are therefore light bodies, when they come to be more closely united together, and thereby to

have less pores, by which a less number of their particles can be resisted from the air or atmosphere from below, their weight, pressure, or gravitation to the earth must of consequence be encreased; as for instance, a fleece of wool, when it

is expanded, occupies more space, and is a great deal longer in falling to the earth, than the same quantity, when it is bound up, or contracted into less space.

I am, &c.

Another SOLUTION of the QUESTION in the Magazine of June last, p. 264. (See p. 416.)



Theorem for the solid content :

$$A \times \sqrt[3]{V V - \frac{1}{3} D^2} + \sqrt[3]{2 A a \times \sqrt[3]{2 e^2}} - \frac{D - d}{2} = C = 9235.871.$$

Or thus ; Let p = the height of the cone, } both which are found by the 47
Let y = the depth of the frustum, } Euclid.

$$\text{Then } \frac{A \times p}{3} + \sqrt[3]{2 A a \times y} = C = 9235.871.$$

Answer to the ARITHMETICAL QUESTION in June last, p. 264.

Of A, B had 1056 square yards, his share of payment	—	0	16	10	3	$\frac{22}{111}$
C had 1100 ditto, and to pay	—	0	17	7	1	$\frac{1}{11}$
D had 7667 ditto, and to pay	—	6	2	9	0	$\frac{9}{11}$
E had 4075,5 ditto, and to pay	—	3	5	3	0	$\frac{2}{3}$

W. P.

HISTORY of the BANK of ENGLAND. (See p. 414.)

THE Bank of England was projected in the year 1694, to supply the government with 1,200,000*l.* by subscription, on certain conditions; the principal whereof was, that for erecting a Bank in the city of London. This proposal being cheerfully embraced by many of the chief citizens, they immediately applied to parliament: In pursuance whereof, and in consideration of the loan of 1,200,000*l.* the company was incorporated in the 5th and 6th years of king William and queen Mary, by the name of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." For securing this loan, the yearly sum of 140,000*l.* was to be kept apart in the receipt of the Royal Exchequer, payable out of the duties of excise; out of which the yearly sum of 100,000*l.* was applied to the use of the subscribers, being 8*l.* per cent. for interest, and 4000*l.* per ann. for management.

The company were not to borrow under their common seal any greater sum, unless by act of parliament; and if any more should be borrowed under the common seal, all the members of the corporation were, in their private capacities, liable, in proportion to their several shares, to the repayment of such money with interest. The corporation was not to trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, with any of the effects of the corporation, in buying or selling any goods or merchandize; but they might deal in bills of exchange; as also in buying or selling bullion, gold, or silver; or in selling goods mortgaged to them, not redeemed within three months after the time of redemption. And if the governor, or other members of the corporation, should, upon account of the corporation, purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown; or lend to the government any money by way of anticipation on any part of the revenue, other than

than such part only on which a credit of loan should be granted by parliament; then the governor, or members so consenting to lend, should forfeit treble the value of the loan.

By an act of parliament passed in the 8th and 9th years of king William III. the company were empowered to enlarge their capital stock, by new subscriptions, and accordingly did enlarge it to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* It was also enacted, that the capital stock and fund of the Bank should be exempt from taxes: That the stock should be accounted a personal and not a real estate; to descend to executors, and not to heirs: That no contract, or agreement, either by word, or in writing, for buying or selling of Bank stock, should be good in law or equity, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank within seven days, and the stock transferred within fourteen days: That no act of the Bank should forfeit the stock thereof, but the same should be subject to the debts of the company: That it should be felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit the common seal of the Bank, or any sealed Bank-bill, or any Bank-note, or to alter or erase such bills, or notes: That during the continuance of the Bank, no other bank should be erected or permitted by act of parliament; which clause the Bank now procured, on account of an abortive project set on foot the preceding session, for establishing a national land bank: And that the debts of the Bank should never exceed their capital stock.

By another act of parliament passed in the 7th year of queen Anne, the company were empowered to augment their capital stock to 4,402,343*l.* and the company to be continued till August 1, 1732, on condition of lending 400,000*l.* more to the government without interest. And it was enacted, that no company in partnership should take money on their bills, or notes, payable on demand, or at any time less than six months. This clause was afterwards confined to partnerships of more than six persons.

In 1713, the term and privileges of the Bank were continued to August 1, 1742; and in 1714, the aggregate fund was added by way of collateral security to the Bank.

In the 3d year of the reign of king George I. the interest of part of the capital stock belonging to the Bank was reduced to 5*l.* per cent. when the Bank agreed to deliver up as many Exchequer bills as amounted to 2,000,000*l.* and to accept an annuity of 100,000*l.* for the same, payable out of the aggregate fund and duties upon houses,

In 1721, the Bank, by an agreement with the South-Sea company, had 4,000,000*l.* South-Sea stock, together with the annuity attending the same, transferred to them.

In the year 1725, the Bank agreed to reduce, after Midsummer, 1727, the whole of the annuities payable to them to 4*l.* per cent. except that of their original fund.

In the year 1727, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,750,000*l.* for the purchase of an annuity of 70,000*l.* subject to redemption; which was chargeable on the duties of coals and culm. And by the same act a million was ordered to be paid to them out of the sinking fund, towards redeeming an annuity of 71,001*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. first granted to them for cancelling Exchequer bills.

In the year 1728, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,250,000*l.* for the purchase of an annuity of 50,000*l.* chargeable on the surplus of the additional duties on soap and paper; certain linens, silks, calicoes, and stuffs; starch, exported coals, and the stamp duties; all which had been previously mortgaged to the South-Sea company. The same year the government ordered 775,027*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. to be paid to the Bank out of the sinking fund, in full of their said annuity of 71,001*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. And also 500,000*l.* for redeeming a proportionable part of the annuity of 100,000*l.* reduced to 80,000*l.* in the year 1725: And in the year 1737, the government also ordered, that the sum of 1,000,000*l.* should be paid to the Bank in farther diminution of the said annuity of 80,000*l.* whereby the original principal sum of 2,000,000*l.* was reduced to 500,000*l.* and the annuity to 20,000*l.*

In the year 1742, the company engaged to supply the government with the farther sum of 1,600,000*l.* at 3 per cent. in consideration whereof they obtained an act of parliament for enlarging their capital with that additional sum, and continuing the company till August 1, 1764.

In the year 1746, the company agreed, that the sum of 986,800*l.* due to them in Exchequer bills unsatisfied on the duties for licences to sell spirituous liquors and strong waters by retail, should be cancelled and discharged: And, in lieu thereof, to accept of an annuity of 39,472*l.* being the interest on the said sum at 4*l.* per cent. to be charged on the same securities. And the company also agreed to advance the further sum of 1,000,000*l.* into the Exchequer, upon the credit of the duties arising by the malt and land

tax,

tax, at 4l. per cent. for Exchequer bills to be issued for that purpose: In consideration whereof the company were enabled to augment their capital with 986,800l.

In the year 1750, the government stood indebted to the company for principal and interest, in the sum of 3,486,800l. and to the proprietors of certain annuities transferrable at the Bank, in the sum of 18,402,472l.

But as the principal sums on the 4 per cent. annuities remaining unsubscribed, and not afterwards allowed to be subscribed, for accepting the reduction of the interest of the national debt to 3 per cent. and payable at the Exchequer and Bank of England, amounted to 1,013,148l. 4s. 6d. the same were by an act of parliament of the year 1751, directed to be paid off. And as the Bank of England agreed to pay into the Exchequer the said sum, upon condition that Exchequer bills should be issued to them, charged on the sinking fund, at 3 per cent. per ann. and that the principal in such Exchequer bills should be repaid them out of the first monies of the sinking fund, that should be applied to the payment of the principal of the national debt; the government agreed thereto, and the money was accordingly advanced by the company, which increased their above-mentioned debt of 3,486,800l. to 9,499,948l. 4s. 6d.

This company, by the charter, was to be under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who were to be elected annually by the general court; of whom thirteen, or more, the governor, or deputy-governor, being always one, should compose a court of directors for managing affairs belonging to the corporation. But as this limitation, by the unavoidable absence, or otherwise, of the governor and deputy-governor, might be of great hindrance to the business of the corporation; an alteration was made in this respect, by the act of parliament passed in the year 1742, whereby it was enacted, That whenever a court of directors shall meet, if the governor and deputy-governor shall be absent for two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors then met, being not less than thirteen, may chuse a chairman by majority, and proceed to business; all their acts being declared to be equally valid, as if the governor or deputy had been present. And by another act of parliament passed in the year 1751, it was enacted, That the governor and company of the Bank, in any general court, might proceed to transact any business without administering the oaths and affirmation, or subscribing the decla-

ration, appointed by their charter to be taken and subscribed by the members of every general court, unless they should be required thereto by nine or more proprietors present, qualified to vote: And that when a court of directors should be met, according to summons or appointment, and should be satisfied that the governor, and deputy-governor, would not be present to hold the said court; or if the governor, and deputy-governor, should be absent after the usual time of proceeding to business, the court might chuse a chairman for that time, who should also preside at a general court if any should at that time be summoned to meet, and proceed to business, by transacting the affairs of the corporation, which should be valid to all intents and purposes.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have given several extracts from Mr. Buffon's Natural History*, I fancy the following account of the formation of a chicken in an egg, will be entertaining to your readers. Before microscopes were brought to the perfection they are now at, it was the general opinion, that the first part of every animal that was formed was the heart. Aristotle was of this opinion, and our famous Dr. Harvey was of the same opinion; but Malpighius, by the help of fine microscopes, afterwards discovered, that this opinion was wrong, and left us a book upon the subject, which he calls, *The Chick in the Egg*, from which Mr. Buffon has given us an extract as follows.

"This excellent observer, says Mr. Buffon, examined with attention the strain †, which is in reality the essential part of an egg: This strain he found to be pretty large in all fruitful eggs, but very small in the barren; and having examined it in fresh eggs which had never been sit on, he found that the white point or atom, of which Harvey speaks, and which, according to him, becomes the animated point, or atom, is a little purse or bubble, which swims in a liquor contained within the outermost coat of the yolk, and in the middle of this bubble he perceived the embryo, the membrane of it, which is the amnion ‡, being so thin and transparent that he could easily see the foetus which it enveloped. Malpighius rightly concludes from this first observation, that the foetus exists in the egg even before it has been put under a hen, and that its first sketches have before then taken deep root."

Mr.

* See our Mag. for 1750, p. 195, 245, 263, 316, 463. And our Mag. for last month, p. 417. † The strain is that little transparent bubble, which we find fixed upon the yolk of an egg. ‡ A thin membrane in which animals are before their birth inclosed.

Mr. Buffon then shews the difference between Malpighius and Dr. Harvey, and proceeds thus : " Malpighius, after being well assured of this important circumstance, examined with the same attention the strain of barren eggs, or such as the hen had laid without having had any previous communication with a cock. The strain of these eggs was, as I have said, of a lesser size than that which is found in fruitful eggs : It has often an irregular circumference, and a sort of net-work which is sometimes different in the strains of different eggs : Instead of a purse or bubble, which incloses the foetus, there was a globulous body like a moon-calf, or false-conception, which contained nothing organized, and which being opened presented nothing different from a moon-calf, nothing that was any way formed or regularly disposed, only it had some appendixes which were filled with a liquor pretty thick, tho' transparent ; and this unformed substance was enveloped and surrounded by several concentrical circular fibres.

After being sit on for six hours, the strain of the fruitful eggs had grown considerably larger ; and in its center one might easily perceive the bubble formed by the membrane called the amnium, filled with a liquor, in the middle of which might be distinctly seen swimming, the head of the chick with the spine annexed. Six hours after, every thing might be more clearly distinguished, because every part had grown bigger, so that the head and the vertebræ of the back might without difficulty be perceived. In six hours more, that is to say, after being sat on for 18 hours, the head had grown larger and the spine longer ; and at the end of 24 hours, the head of the chick appeared to be bent downwards ; the spine still appeared of a whitish colour ; the vertebræ were disposed on each side of the middle of it, like little globules ; almost at the same time one might see the wings begin to appear ; and the head, neck, and breast grew longer. After 30 hours of incubation nothing new appeared, except only that every part was increased, especially the membrane amnium, round which might be seen the umbilical vessels which were of a darkish colour. At the end of 38 hours, the chick being become much stronger, the head appeared to be pretty large, and in it one could distinguish three vesicles surrounded with membranes, which likewise enveloped the spine, but nevertheless through them the vertebræ might be seen. At the end of 40 hours, it was a most wonderful thing, says our observator, to behold the chick

alive in the liquor contained within the amnium ; the spine was become thick ; the head bent downwards ; the vesicles of the brain more covered ; the first sketches of the eyes appeared ; the heart beat, and the blood already circulated. Malpighius gives here a description of the blood vessels, and of the course of the blood, and he with reason believes that, tho' the heart does not begin to beat before the 38th or 40th hour of incubation, yet it exists before, as doth every other part of the body of the chick ; and he says that in examining the heart separately in a pretty dark room, he could never see, that it produced the least sparkle of light, as Harvey seems to insinuate.

At the end of two days one sees the bubble amnium pretty well filled with the liquor in which is the chick ; its head, composed of vesicles, bent down ; the spine grown longer, as also the vertebræ ; the heart which hangs without the breast, beats thrice successively, for the fluid which it contains is pushed from the vein by way of the auricle into the ventricles of the heart, from the ventricles into the arteries, and lastly into the umbilical vessels ; and he remarks, that having at this time separated the chick from the white of the egg, the motion of the heart did not cease, but continued for a whole day.

After two days and 14 hours, or 62 hours of incubation, the chick, though grown stronger, remained still with the head hanging down in the liquor contained in the amnium : One could see the veins and arteries which were spread upon the vesicles of the brain ; as also the lineaments of the eyes, and those of the spinal marrow, which spread themselves along the vertebræ ; and the whole body of the chick was enveloped, as it were, with a part of that liquor which had then acquired a greater consistency than the rest.

At the end of three days the body of the chick appeared to be bent, and in the head, besides the two eyes, there appeared five vesicles filled with liquor, which afterwards formed the brain : One could also see the first sketches of the thighs and wings, the body began to gather flesh, the ball of the eye appeared, and you could already distinguish the chrystalline and vitreous humours.

After the 4th day the vesicles of the brain drew nearer to each other, the eminences of the vertebræ raised themselves higher, the wings and thighs became more solid in proportion as they grew longer, the whole body was covered with an oily sort of flesh, the umbilical vessels might be seen coming out from the abdomen,

and the heart was no longer to be seen, because the cavity of the breast was shut up by a very thin membrane.

After the 5th and at the end of the 6th day the vesicles of the brain began to be covered; the spinal marrow, being divided into two parts, began to acquire a solidity, and to advance along the trunk; the wings and the legs were grown longer, and the feet were extended; the lower belly was shut up and tumified; the liver might be distinctly seen, which was not as yet red, but from being of a whitish colour as it had been till now, it was become of a darkish colour; the heart beat with both its ventricles; the body of the chick was covered with a skin; and already one might perceive the first marks of the growth of feathers.

The seventh day, the head of the chick was become pretty large; the brain appeared to be covered by its membranes; the bill might be plainly seen between the two eyes; the wings, legs, and feet, had acquired their perfect form; the heart then seemed to be composed of two ventricles, like two bags united at the upper part with the auricles; and one might observe two successive motions both in the ventricles and auricles: It seemed, as if there had been two distinct hearts.

I shall follow Malpighius no further, says Mr. Buffon, the rest being only a more ample unfolding of the parts, which continues until the 21st day, when the chick after pieping breaks its shell: The heart was the last in acquiring that form which it ought to have, by uniting its two ventricles; for the lungs appeared at the end of the 9th day, when they were of a whitish colour: The 10th day the muscles of the wings appeared, the feathers came out, and it was not until the 11th day, that the arteries, which were before at some distance from, united themselves to the heart, and that it became perfectly formed by its two ventricles being united.

To this account I shall add what Mr. Buffon, from Dr. Harvey, in another place says of the alteration produced in the substance of an egg, after 24 hours of incubation. "The yolk, he says, which was before in the center of the white, mounts then up towards the cavity at the large end of the egg; for the heat having caused the most liquid part of the white to evaporate through the shell, this cavity at the large end is increased, and the heaviest part of the white falls into the cavity at the small end of the egg. The strain, which is placed in the middle of the coat of the yolk, rises along with it, and fixes itself to the membrane of the

cavity at the large end. This strain is then of the bigness of a small pea, and in the middle of it you may perceive a white point, and several concentrical circles, of which this point appears to be the common center."

From this account, and likewise from the formation of several other animals, which Mr. Buffon gives us an account of, it seems evident, that the brain, or some part of it at least, is, as it were, the seed of every animal, or that from which all the other parts are by degrees produced; and from thence several curious inferences might be drawn; but these I shall leave to your readers, and conclude with wishing you that success which you so eminently deserve in the opinion of,

S I R,

October 10, 1752.

Yours, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Mr. Fool,

I AM a young fellow, who, by an interrupted series of good fortune, have in a very few years, without any beginning, raised a brace of thousands; and as I had an ambition of appearing with grandeur, as the head of no obscure family, I laid out for a wife who was born a gentlewoman. I was soon recommended to a lady, who is third daughter of a South-Briton, of a very ancient family. I saw the girl, and liked her, so bore with great patience her haughty mamma's frequently reminding me of her great condescension, in admitting into her family a tradesman. In short, Sir, tho' I am now astonished at my own blindness, in not seeing with what contempt the whole family treated me, I was married, and undone; my wife, brought up like the daughter of a noble family, disdains me her husband, and is dissatisfied with all my relations. Conscious of my inferiority in point of birth, I ordered preparations for her coming home, that I thought vastly beyond what a woman of her fortune might expect, tho' the blood of one of their ancient kings had run in her veins; but, alas! all my attempts to please are fruitless; her father's mansion-house, and the number of his domesticks, are still uppermost in her thoughts; and I cannot prevail on her to consider the prodigious difference between keeping servants here, and at the place of her nativity. The straitness of my house is another sad cause of complaint. The first visiter we had that was related to my wife, instead of congratulating us on our nuptials, began with a compliment of condolence; Lord, cousin, how can you

do to breathe that have been always used to room? I profess I pity you. I should have thought, but Mr. Belladine knows best his own business, such a house as this very unfit for a lady of your family. Vexed that at London too I was to be baited with a genealogy, I turned on my heel, and replied peevishly, that Mrs. Belladine was now not to consider herself as the daughter of the great Esquire Morgan, but as the wife of a man in trade. Would you believe it, Mr. Fool, this trifling speech has produced a family quarrel. My mother-in-law sent me a scolding letter, in which she accuses me of endeavouring to take from her the affections of her child, tho', by the way, she is too fine a lady to take the least notice of her children, till they become marriageable, and consequently cannot have much of their affection to lose. My wife, however, sides with her mother, and would willingly follow her example in making slaves of all about her; and has imbibed the only precept the good lady was at the pains of inculcating, namely, if a woman would preserve her power, she must behave with a perfect indifference to the man she honoured with her hand. Now, as I have neither hounds nor hawks to divert my leisure hours, nor can like my good father-in-law; when home is too hot, or too cold for me, I console myself by traversing wide tracts of barren land that own me master. I hoped for happiness in the conversation of a woman, who would exult in the power of giving it. The disappointment of this hope has made me your correspondent. I would fain prevail on those ladies, who happen to be so fruitful, that the younger branches of the family, who are by the smallness of their fortune obliged to accept of tradesmen, or live in a state of celibacy, to think on the absurdity of bringing up young women, who are to have at most 1000 or 1500*l.* in expectation of all the extravagant superfluities, that a lady might hope for with ten times as much. My dear spouse tells me, she is ashamed of my parsimony, because I remonstrate on the imprudence of her endeavouring to vie in appearance with the wife of her elder brother, tho' her own and her sister's fortune were rendered so diminutive, to make her brother a suitable match for the overgrown one of that lady. The preparations made for the birth of one who is to be the future heir of the family, is to be the model for my spouse to go by; and her mamma thinks I am wanting in the high sense I ought to have of her condescension, because I do not run the hazard of bank-

October, 1752.

ruptcy, to wipe off by glitter and show the heavy disgrace of my standing behind a counter. This, Sir, is my case, and I believe the case of many more, who are so weak as to imagine they can gain any real honour, by an alliance with a family much above them, where the advantage only consists in high birth, high thoughts, high spirits, and high relations; while the best foundation for all these high doings, a high purse, is wanting. Had I married a daughter of one of my fellow-citizens, with a superior or equal fortune to my own, I should have had the pleasure that would naturally arise from great success in business; but now I have half my enjoyments imbibed, by sarcastick reflections on the meanness of my family, and spiteful innuendoes, that make me appear ridiculous. We have already quarrelled twice about our unborn infant; my dear insisting, that in order for its escaping low and groveling ideas, it should be sent to her mamma, before it will be capable of receiving any taint from the mean notions of my relations; and I as strenuously standing up for my right of educating the little wretch as I please. Thus we jangle on in the profusion of the favours of Providence, with fretful repinings, instead of cheerful gratitude, while we are not in the want of any sublunary comfort, but my not being able to trace out who were my forefathers, thro' forty generations, and the horrid words, citizen and silkman, being added to the name of

Your humble servant,

JOSIAH BELLADINE.

From the INSPECTOR.

IF we could, with the infatuated ancient, or with the impious modern, suppose the world's whole frame of the universe, with all things that compose and that inhabit it, the work of chance, we are not any nearer to the overthrowing that opinion, which declares the necessity of a God.

So vast a structure, so amazing, so innumerable a series of parts, each dependent on the other; so wonderful a multiplicity of creatures, subservient in the same manner to their mutual wants, and of such necessity to each others support, that but the deficiency of one must put all the rest into disorder, implies, in the general preservation, all that we wish to prove from the calling them first into existence. The wisdom that guides and governs such a complicated work with such perfect regularity, must be equal to the power that gave birth to its several parts: Each must have been great beyond

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the limits of our comprehension : Each must have claim to all that we express by the term infinite ; and if they are not both attributes of the same being, those who are arguing against one deity, will be found contending to establish two.

What would the most incredulous wish for his conviction of the great important truth, that there has existed from all eternity, and will exist throughout eternity, one great and powerful Being, whose we all are, and unto whom we are accountable, more than a miracle wrought by his immediate hand ? And does not every moment, every object upon which it is possible for him to cast his eye, give him this proof ? The support and preservation of the universe, however formed, is a continued miracle ; and less than infinite greatness could not produce it. The fleece of Gideon was not a stronger proof of the Almighty's immediate and particular regard to him, than is every fly and every flower, every the minutest portion of existence to us all.

What less than the eternal care of him who formed them, can continue the series of minutest vegetables in existence ! The moss that deforms the high wall ; the little weed that spreads its green hairs over the gravelled terrass ; who planted, who preserves them ? The species has at all times existed, nor is it required of man to spare while he destroys ; or when he clears off the offensive weed, to have some shoot for perpetuity. The wild rose of the hedge, who planted, who preserves it ? The frost pinches, but it remains in life ; the snows cover its branches ; but in the spring its buds appear upon it. Were it lost, what, the careless observer will say, what were the hurt ? There is an eye that sees, tho' thine is blind to it. Should the leaves of this shrub but one spring be wanting, what is to become of the offspring of that gaudy butterfly, which spreads its spangled wings before us in the pasture ? The caterpillar must perish ; and with the caterpillar must perish also the little wren, whose young can no more be supported on any other insect than that on any other vegetable.

It is not necessary to continue the connection and dependence of one part on another further ; but take away the least link of the universal chain, and you see it is divided as much as if you cut off the greatest.

Not only the safe dependence of the several parts on one another speak the guardian care, that by preserving each keeps all together ; their arrangement and order declare the same important truth as plainly. Each is disposed in that place,

where it may be most conducive to the good of all, and has its own enjoyments calculated for the general welfare : The beauty and the elegance of every part : The regularity and arranging the several portions of the system, and the amazing structure of the whole, are all together less than the vast work of preservation ; extended as we see it to the whole, directed to every part ; and altho' they are the most conspicuous, are not the most convincing proofs of the Divinity.

The places and the motions of the planets, who allotted them ? But that is little. What power is it that has imprinted on inert matter, the law which keeps them in their settled course for ever ? How is it that they are hung up in vacancy, and maintain their places without support ? What is it that prevents their rushing all together upon the sun ; or who, but he who formed them, could provide against their wandering from their paths, and crushing one another.

The vicissitudes of day and night, the changes of the seasons, who ordained them ? Who but he that gave the vintage and the harvest ? Who made the human form, the same to all men, yet among millions not perfectly alike in any two ? He who foresaw the confusion that would else have arisen between friends and enemies ; the wreck of virtue and the destruction of all peace ; had it been possible for the wife, the father, or the friend, to have mistaken some other for the husband, child, and patron.

Who gave that reason in which we glory, and which we dare to misapply in the dispute ? He bestowed the powers of mind against whom men are bold enough to employ them. What insatiation, what absurdity, to argue against the existence of that, without the existence of which it would have been impossible for us to argue ? That instinct, which in the less favoured parts of the creation supplies the place of reason, who was he that gave it ? *Who taught the stork his appointed season ; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow ? they know the time of their coming.* Who gives the birds of the air their food ? Who has provided for the hunger of the savages in the desert ? He who has also been careful that there shall be enough for each, and yet remain a store for continuation : He whose superintendence is annually shewn in the preservation of enough of all, while there is not too much of any.

Shall men dispute the being of that God, whom we see in every portion of his works ? Where is it that we can direct the eye, without testimonies of his existence ?

1752. A MATHEMATICAL QUESTION solved, &c. 463

existence? Can we look up to the heavens, or can we look down upon the earth, without conviction? Can we survey the whole, and not cry out in all the fervour of the prophet, *Thou, even thou, art Lord alone: Thou hast made the heaven;*

the heaven of heavens with all their host; and the earth, with all things that are thereon: The sea, and all that is within its bosom: Thou also preservest all, and the whole host of heaven worshippeth thee.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Watford, Hertfordshire, Sept. 28, 1752.

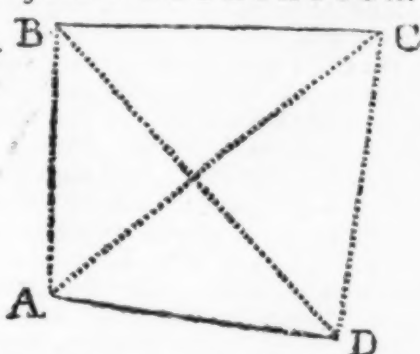
IN the solution of any mathematical Problem, the simplest and concise operation is far the most preferable. In Mr. Stone's question, p. 367, he is, I think, remarkably tedious; for after labouring thro' 14 far-fetch'd proportions, he at last produces an answer, sufficiently earn'd by the trouble it cost. The answer I send to the same question, is produced by seven proportions (each of which produces one of the quantities sought) your inserting which, will oblige,

SIR, your humble servant,

JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

$\angle BAC = 52^{\circ} 20'$
 $\angle CAD = 48$
 $\angle ADB = 38 \quad 15$
 $\angle BDC = 51 \quad 15$
 $BC = 10 \text{ Chains}$

} Given to find the other three sides, two diagonals, and area.



Mr. Stone says, the two diagonals divide the whole into four proportional triangles, but forgets 18 Eucl. 5, which says, if magnitudes divided be proportional, the same being compounded shall also be proportional, upon which authority I found the following proportions, viz.

$\angle BAC : \angle CAD :: BC : CD = 9.388$
 $\angle CDB : \angle BDA :: BC : AB = 7.938$ } Sides.
 $CD : AB :: BC : AD = 8.455$
 $\angle CDB : \angle CDA :: BC : AC = 12.82$
 $\angle BAC : \angle BAD :: BC : BD = 12.42$ } Diagonals.

R : S, BAC :: $\frac{BA \times AC}{2}$: area of ABC = 40.25.

R : S, CAD :: $\frac{AD \times AC}{2}$: area of ACD = 40.24

A R P

$\therefore ABCD = 80.49 = 8 : 0 : 7$

The difference betwixt his answer and mine, I apprehend is occasioned by the alteration his numbers must have suffered (by defect of the decimals) in passing thro' so many operations.

As we have lately had, in the publick papers, frequent accounts of gentlemen meeting and entering into subscriptions for preserving the game; and as the following, which appeared in the General Advertiser, seems to be a full account of the game laws, with judicious reflections thereon, we thought it might be an agreeable and useful entertainment to our readers.

To the Gentlemen Subscribers for preserving the GAME, meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, near St. James's-Square.

Gentlemen,

AS I have lately travelled over good part of England, I was sorry to observe

your excellent resolutions about preserving the game had no better effect; for I saw, in many places, the lowest of the people both hunting and shooting; this, one would think, might be owing to the bad execution of our laws relating to the game; tho' in some instances the very laws themselves are so defective and uncertain, that there is no grounding a prosecution on them: I have therefore sent you some thoughts and observations, how the game of these kingdoms may be best preserved.

By the act 22 and 23 Car. II. 1671. cap. 25. It is enacted, "That all and every person and persons, not having lands

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lands and tenements, or some other estate of inheritance, in his own or wife's right, of the clear yearly value of 100*l.* per ann. or for term of life, or having lease, or leases, of 99 years, or any longer term, of 150 per ann. other than *the son and heir apparent of an esquire, or other person of higher degree, shall not be allowed to keep any guns, greyhounds, setting-dogs, &c.*" Now I would fain know who are *esquires*? for, strictly speaking, there are but three sorts of *esquires*, viz. The *eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; esquires of the Barb, and esquires by creation*; and of these latter sort, it is so long since there were any created, that there may now be reckoned only *two*: As those of the body to the king (which have been long disused) are but officary, those claiming by birth, as the *eldest sons of viscounts and barons*, not so in fact, but by custom and fashion only; and those claiming by virtue of any office, false and ridiculous. Indeed, custom seems likewise to have established a third sort of *esquires*, which are called *ordinary, or reputed esquires, as justices of the peace, barristers at law, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, &c.* But what shall we say of the great numbers that call themselves *esquires*? such as distillers, vintners, and other tradesmen, that have quitted business, and live in the country; clerks of offices, &c. These people hunt, shoot, &c. tho' not qualified as above, but live on their money in the funds, or on mortgages, or on places, &c. These, I think, can never be within the meaning of the act, as *esquires, or of higher degree*; and as they assume titles they have no right to, ought to be distinguished by the names of *squires and squirts*; formerly an *esquire* was a mark of distinction, and of consequence, but now, for want of visitations, and a court of honour, it is sunk so low, that a *common tradesman* (that has quitted business) and a *trainband captain* (that probably is a pawnbroker) assume it.

By the act 9 Ann. Reg. 1711. cap. 25. It is mentioned, "That *no lord, or lady of a manor, shall make above one person to be a gamekeeper within any one manor, and he to be entered with the clerk of the peace*:" And by the act 3 Geo. Reg. 1717. cap. 11. this last part is explained, "That *no lord, or lady of a manor, shall make or appoint any person to be a gamekeeper, with power to kill hare, pheasant, partridge, or any game, unless such person be qualified by the laws of the land so to do; or, unless such person be truly and properly a servant to the said lord or lady; or, such person be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the sole use or benefit of the said lord or lady, and not otherwise.*" It is plain by

these clauses, the intention of the legislature was to prevent *lords, or ladies of manors, appointing their tenants, farriers, and alehouse-keepers, to be gamekeepers*; and yet how their intentions have been frustrated, what numbers of these sorts are appointed in this kingdom! tho' the latter are the last persons in the world that should be appointed to that post; for to their houses the idle, dissolute people resort, to go a hunting or shooting with the gamekeeper (who they think protects them) and *no lord, or lady of a manor, can expect half the game such fellows kill, for their customers must be supplied with the best part of it*: As to the *farmer*, his case, indeed, is extreme hard; he breeds the hares and partridges on his own ground, neither destroys the leverets, or eggs of the birds; gentlemen hunt and shoot on his land, hurt his crops, and break his hedges, and make gaps, which are great losses to the farmer (especially the last, for cattle by this means get into his ground and often damage a whole crop) and he has no satisfaction or reparation for it; his remedy is only by law, and if he was to commence a suit, probably the expence might ruin him; for a very great man, and of fortune too, that lived to near 100, said, *He had lived long enough in the world to be convinced of two things, as certain truths, that a rich man could not afford to go to LAW, or BE SICK*; what must a poor farmer do then; and yet this very farmer, tho' so much injured, shall not kill a hare or partridge even on his own ground, unless qualified: Therefore, unless some encouragement be given to the farmers, and some methods found out to prevent breaking their hedges, and damaging their crops, it cannot be expected they will preserve the game, but privately destroy it: For tho' by the act of 23 Eliz. 1580. It is enacted, "That *no manner of person, or persons, shall hawk, or hunt with spaniels in any ground, where corn or other grain shall then grow, at such time as any eared or coddled corn, or grain shall be standing, or growing, nor before such corn or grain shall be shocked or cocked, upon forfeiture, for every time that he shall so hawk or hunt, to such person as shall own the said eared or coddled corn, or grain, of the sum of 20*s.**" Yet what numbers of people (sure, gentlemen they cannot be called) have this very season, both shot and hunted in standing corn, and other grain, contrary to the said act, and to the great detriment of the honest labouring farmer? Besides, if a farmer was to sue a man for hunting with pointers in his standing corn, it is a question, whether they

would be deemed *spaniels*; or on that act, whether he could recover (tho' he might for a trespass.) For as Dean Swift justly observes, in his *Gulliver's Travels*, laws are so doubtfully penned and critically nice, *that a man was once indicted for stealing a cow, and the fact proved upon him; yet, because it was not set forth in the indictment, whether the field from whence he stole the cow was an oblong, or a square, or whether the cow red or black, he was acquitted.* But the great defects in the acts of parliament are, that lords and ladies of manors are not sufficiently described, who have power to appoint gamekeepers, &c. for it was certainly never intended, that a person should appoint a gamekeeper, that was not qualified himself; they do not specify such manor being of clear 100l. per ann. For there are many manors in this kingdom that do not bring in 50l. nor 20l. per ann. and it could never be the intention of the legislature, that such lords or ladies of manors, as had not clear 100l. per ann. should have such a power. It would appear very odd, that a lord of a manor of 10l. per ann. should appoint a gamekeeper in his own manor to kill game for his sole use and benefit (that is, probably, for him to sell, or otherwise dispose of) when a person of 99l. per ann. shall not have a right to shoot, or hunt.

Corporations, and other towns, may have estates left them (and, probably, manors) for particular purposes, of 100l. per annum; and the mayor, or bailiffs, for the time being, receive the rents and profits thereof; in this case, shall the whole corporation be deemed qualified persons, and appoint a gamekeeper, or only the mayor or bailiffs for the time being, who receive the quit-rents? Or can they appoint a gamekeeper, unless he is truly and properly their servant? And yet in many places the whole corporation pretend such a right. But I take the intention of the legislature in this case was, (or at least should have been so expressed) that no one person, not having clear 100l. per ann. tho' lord of a manor, should have power to appoint a gamekeeper, or hunt, shoot, &c. and if two lords of a manor, each 100l. per ann. or if three, 300l. per ann. and so on also to the qualification; else an estate or manor, tho' perhaps of but just clear 100l. per ann. being given to the mayor and freemen of a corporation, may qualify 2 or 300 shoemakers, barbers, fishermen, &c. with power of appointing a gamekeeper, if looked upon within the act as lords of a manor having an estate of 100l. per ann. Besides, the words of the act 3 Geo. I. (about a gamekeeper) "Unless such per-

son be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the sole use and benefit of the said lord or lady of the manor," should be entirely omitted; for the former words in this clause, are sufficient; "None but a qualified person, or, truly and properly a servant, should be appointed a gamekeeper."

A Indeed if to the words, *truly and properly a servant paid and kept for that purpose*, and no alehouse-keeper, &c. were added, it might clear up many doubts and difficulties. Upon the whole, gentlemen, as pointers are now so much in use, and almost every body shoots flying, there seems a necessity for a bill to be brought in the next sessions of parliament, for repealing all the laws now in being, for preserving the game, and for a new bill, for preserving the game, setting forth, 1. The qualification each person ought to have, that hunts, shoots, &c. 2. Who shall be deemed lords or ladies of manors, with power to appoint gamekeepers. 3. For fixing a penalty on shooting or hunting in standing corn, clover, or other grain, with bounds, pointers, setting-dogs, or any dogs whatsoever. And, 4thly, If a clause was inserted, with a severe penalty, against all persons shooting (except in their own grounds) any pheasant, partridge, &c. till after the 1st day of September, or hunting or coursing till after the 29th day of Sept. it would be a means of preserving the game, as much as any one thing whatever; for then the leverets, and birds, would be stout, and not so easily destroyed; at present, the leverets and partridges are killed, the one before they can run, and the other before they can fly. 5. A penalty against tunnelling of partridges, or destroying their eggs, and against snaring of hares, or taking them with any wire or gin, or tracing them in the snow, &c. 6. A tax on all bounds, greybounds, lurchers, pointers, setting-dogs, or spaniels, kept by unqualified persons; all clauses in the act should be very plain, and the penalties inflicted, to be very easily recovered, on the oath of one creditable person, and the conviction to be before any justice of the peace of the county where the fact is committed. 7. A penalty on lords or ladies of manors, (or any other person whatsoever) selling or exposing to sale any hare, pheasant, partridge, &c. (for as lords and ladies of manors tho' of but 10l. per ann. may appoint a gamekeeper on their own manor, to kill game for their use and benefit, I do not see by the acts in being, but what they may sell it;) and on all stage coachmen, carriers, higlers, watermen, &c. carrying any game whatsoever, unless sent by some qualified person,

son, and his name on the direction. These, with a few other clauses, which must have occurred to you, since your commencement of prosecutions against poulterers, &c. I fancy will entirely answer your end.

From a hearty well wisher to preserving the game of this kingdom.

A. B.

A Confutation of Lord BOLINGBROKE'S Pamphlet. (See p. 391.)

S I R,

YOUR Magazine for July last (p. 315.) took notice of a pamphlet lately published, entitled, Reflections concerning innate Moral Principles, written in French by the late lord Bolingbroke; the tendency of which is to depreciate human nature, by shewing that the social powers and sensations of the mind are not natural but acquired; and that virtue and vice proceed from the same cause. In order to obviate any ill impressions it may make on the publick, the following is an answer to his seemingly material arguments, which I shall only take notice of; and pass over what is trifling.

His lordship begins with saying, that "After considering what he feels within himself at the sight of any one in distress, he is fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before maintained, that what we call compassion does not proceed from any instinct, or innate impression, essentially distinct from the sole and only one he knows, which inclines us to seek pleasure and avoid pain, and which is the spring of all human actions. The very doubt, says he, in which we were yesterday, and in which I no longer remain, is sufficient to convince us of the falsehood of the proposition, by which it is affirmed, that compassion is an innate principle, or an instinct common to the whole human species; for were it true, how comes it, that the truth thereof is not as evident as the truth of that proposition, by which it is affirmed, that the love of what gives us pleasure, and aversion to what gives us pain, is a principle born with every man, and inseparable from human nature?"

I answer, what is called compassion, the effect of suffering innocence, flows from the innate benevolent powers of the mind excited in us by such suffering; being one of the objects adapted, in nature, to these similar inclinations; and not from any instinct, or innate impression, essentially distinct from the only one he knows, which inclines us to seek pleasure and avoid pain, since it springs from the same innate source, namely, self-love; and is

as natural and obvious to every unprejudiced mind, as the truth of the proposition of pleasure and pain; which will undeniably appear in the following demonstrations.

In pursuing the argument, he enters into a comparison between compassion and the love children have for their parents, and asks if we mean then, that its being the duty of children to love their parents, and of mankind to pity and assist one another, are truths implanted by God Almighty in the minds of all men, when he gives them their existence? I agree with him, this would be too absurd, because the ideas of relation, and the other ideas of which these propositions are compounded, are not innate, consequently the truths resulting from these ideas cannot be innate. But this argument operates equally against his preceding proposition, by which he affirms the love of what gives us pleasure, and the aversion to what gives us pain, is innate, since the ideas of which pleasure and pain are compounded are not innate, consequently the truths resulting from these ideas cannot be innate.

He asks again, "Do we mean that these propositions are principles of action, and as it were springs placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, for exciting them to fulfil certain duties, and for directing their conduct?" He answers, "The absurdity of this is not so glaring as the other, yet nevertheless it will be found at the bottom to have as little truth, for if those principles of action are placed in all men, why do we not find in all men their effects?" I answer again, that these intire propositions cannot be springs placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, since the ideas of which they are compounded are not innate, and therefore they cannot be so. The truth is, we mutually depend on one another for preservation and happiness, the natural connexion is so intimate, that when we rationally pursue them for ourselves, we necessarily diffuse their qualities to others, tho' at the same time this communication may be imperceptible to us. For which wise ends, these social propensities, the very essential properties of self-love, are planted in human nature, inclining it to similar objects and actions; from whence flow all the benevolent operations and affections of the mind. For if human nature was intirely void of such benevolent qualities, there could be no social happiness; and if happiness be the end of life, which all men allow, and true and social pleasure, or happiness, one of the greatest blisses the

the mind can enjoy ; there must be prior inclinations, and desires, created in man, adapted to, and disposing him for such pleasure ; else it would be an effect without a cause, which is an impossibility.

Moreover, because such benevolent propensities are universal and irresistible, in some degree, to every unprejudiced mind, therefore they are natural and from God, communicated as principles of action for the preservation and happiness of self, and the whole human species. The seeds are sown in human nature, and spring up more or less in every thinking being, under the care of reason, and cultivation of good education. But if the mind is neglected, the education bad, or the passions immoderately indulged, evil habits often ensue, and gain the predominant ascendancy. But if these should wear off, and the mind disentangle itself, reason, self-love, and the social powers return. This is verified in every reformed profligate.

As to the long detail of cruelties he gives of the natives of America, Europe, and other parts of the globe, with a view to fix them on human nature : I reply to the first, that " All such accounts given by the Spanish writers, of the barbarity of the natives in South America are presumed to be false, and invented only to excuse the cruelties of their countrymen in that part of the world, because we never heard of any such barbarities among the natives of North America, whither many of the southern nations fled from the monstrous cruelties of the Spaniards." (See this in a note at the bottom of p. 315.) Nor do we know of any such at this time, who practise the cruelties he enumerates. Captain Shelvock, one of our most authentick circumnavigators, gives quite a different account of the natives of California, in his voyage round the world, who seemed then to be intirely without any mixture or intercourse with strangers, and lived apparently according to the state of nature.

As to the cruelties and bloodshed in Europe, &c. it is well known, that nefarious political craft, priestcraft, prejudice of education, with all the other vices and follies of the world, hurtful to mankind, are arts of human invention, and proceed from unreasonable, unjust, imaginary motives of gratifying the passions, appetites, wants, and necessities ; the immoderate or pernicious indulgence of which becoming habitual, corrupts and draws the powers of the mind from their natural course, and too often blind and efface not only self-love, but even reason, religion, and all the natural ties of humanity, producing in the imagination new, unnatu-

ral, immoral, pernicious desires and wants, which impel us to similar unworthy objects and actions ; for nature is limited, but imagination is boundless.

Hence all the cruelties that are committed in the world, to the disgrace of mankind. Hence wicked men are apt to apologize for their unnatural desires and actions, by laying the blame on human nature, or the Author of it.

Pleasure and pain, which he terms the only innate principle, the main spring of all our motions, are synonymous with self-love, according to him, which he likewise calls the only principle, the spring of human nature, the chief spring of all our actions ; and ascribes all the actions of men, good, bad, and indifferent, to the latter as well as to the former, by which he perplexes and puzzles his readers ; is very confused, inconclusive, and does not rightly understand the definition of self-love, the spring of human actions.

Self-love, implanted in man for the purposes of self-preservation and happiness, is a noble principle and spring of action, but when carried farther, from unreasonable, imaginary motives of acquiring pleasure and avoiding pain, to the detriment of ourselves or neighbours, it loses the name, real self-love degenerates into mere selfishness, avarice, pride, luxury, gaming, or some other vice, and takes its name from them. Hence are all the vicious and immoral springs of action.

As to the desire of pleasure, and aversion to pain, they certainly are the motives to all our actions, whether good or bad ; since there can be no action without a motive, and all motives arise from a sense of pleasure and pain, the former being constituted the necessary object of our desire, and the latter of our aversion, whether they be natural or acquired, virtuous or vicious ; because every kind of pleasure results from a congruity betwixt the desire and the object ; and pain, from depriving the desire of this coaptitude, or a disagreement between the appetite and object, to which human nature is inherently averse. Consequently, our degrees of pleasure and pain are strictly proportioned to the strength of the desire after, and aversion to, its respective object.

Now, I have shewn the actions arising from self-love, and those which proceed from the nefarious arts of human invention, to be diametrically opposite, the one tending to the happiness, and the other to the hurt of mankind : How then can they all proceed from the same cause ? Or can opposite effects, destructive of one another, result from the same natural cause, real self-love ? It is quite absurd.

Hence

Hence all true and social pleasures are connected with genuine self-love, and flow from the same innate source. Hence again it follows, that drunkenness, gaming, sodomy, or debauchery, and all manner of selfish, avaritious, and hurtful pleasures, rarely found in the first stages of life, are the offspring of human invention.

He observes, that nature has in children, as well as other animals, attached certain external signs to inward sensations of pleasure and pain; when one laughs, dances, and sings before a child, it rejoices; when one cries, groans, and laments, it is sorrowful; why? because its ideas of pleasure are revived in one case, and in the other its ideas of pain.

But I ask, why are they revived in the same manner? Why do they thus give the child pleasure and pain? Because the social powers planted in the child being excited thereby, impel it in this manner to partake of the happiness and misery of its fellow-creature, arising from the natural attachment and fitness, constituted in nature, between the desires and their adequate objects. For if it was not so, the child might as well laugh at the crying, and cry at the mirth of its fellow-creatures. This is social, and cannot be owing to instruction, habit, or the like, because the child is supposed to be prior to any acquirements of art, and consequently without ideas of pleasure and pain. From whence it again follows, that social sensations and affections are natural.

In pursuing the comparison a little farther, his lordship proceeds to examine the appearances of compassion in a more advanced age, after our reason is formed, and education has had its effect: He observes, that the habit of making a proper use of our education and reason, which trains us up in true morality, will never fail to inspire us with sentiments of benevolence for mankind in general, and of gratitude for such particular persons as have given us pleasure.

I answer, that the habit of making a proper use of reason and education, may cultivate and improve self-love with all the social powers of the mind, and guard them to their proper objects:

*Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Reliquæ cultus pectora roborant.*

HOR.

But to say that they inspire us with compassion and benevolence, without such powers implanted prior to such inspiration, is mere nonsense; it is assigning an effect without a cause. Reason ripened to the utmost by experience, and the best education in the world never so well digested, cannot create in our minds such

powers, but may operate in us by them, may improve and conduct them to similar objects. For we find gratitude, compassion, and benevolence in the most ignorant or illiterate, not inferior to those in the learned and most knowing, tho', perhaps, not so refined in one as in the other.

He further says, the sentiment of compassion communicated to us by suffering innocence, cannot be innate, because our ideas of innocence are not innate; and concludes with observing, that if it should be admitted, that God has given us instincts for inclining us to some sort of virtues, it would give rash fools a pretence to attack his wisdom, by asking why has he not given us instincts for inclining us to the practice of all sorts of virtues? To which I reply, it is already shewn, that self-love is connected with the benevolent powers of the mind, and that they are all natural, inherent principles, inclining us to action, tho' we have no innate ideas of their respective objects.

The appetites, hunger, thirst, desire of sleep, and the rest, are all born with us; and, tho' of a more selfish nature, we have no innate ideas of their objects.

The passions are likewise implanted to prompt us to action and felicity, under the conduct of reason; love, hatred, hope, fear, joy, and sorrow, are all effects produced in the mind as well as compassion, from the innate desires and aversions excited by their external objects; nor is it known, or believed, we have innate ideas of their objects, any more than we have of suffering innocence; therefore this argument entirely falls to the ground.

His question is answered before, where it is shewn the seeds of all the virtues are sown in human nature, and it is our own fault, if we do not cherish and improve them as they grow, under the care of reason and religion.

In fine, it necessarily follows from the whole, that the seed and soil, i. e. human nature, is good, tho' the cultivation thereof be often bad.

John's, Sept.

PHILANTHROPOS.

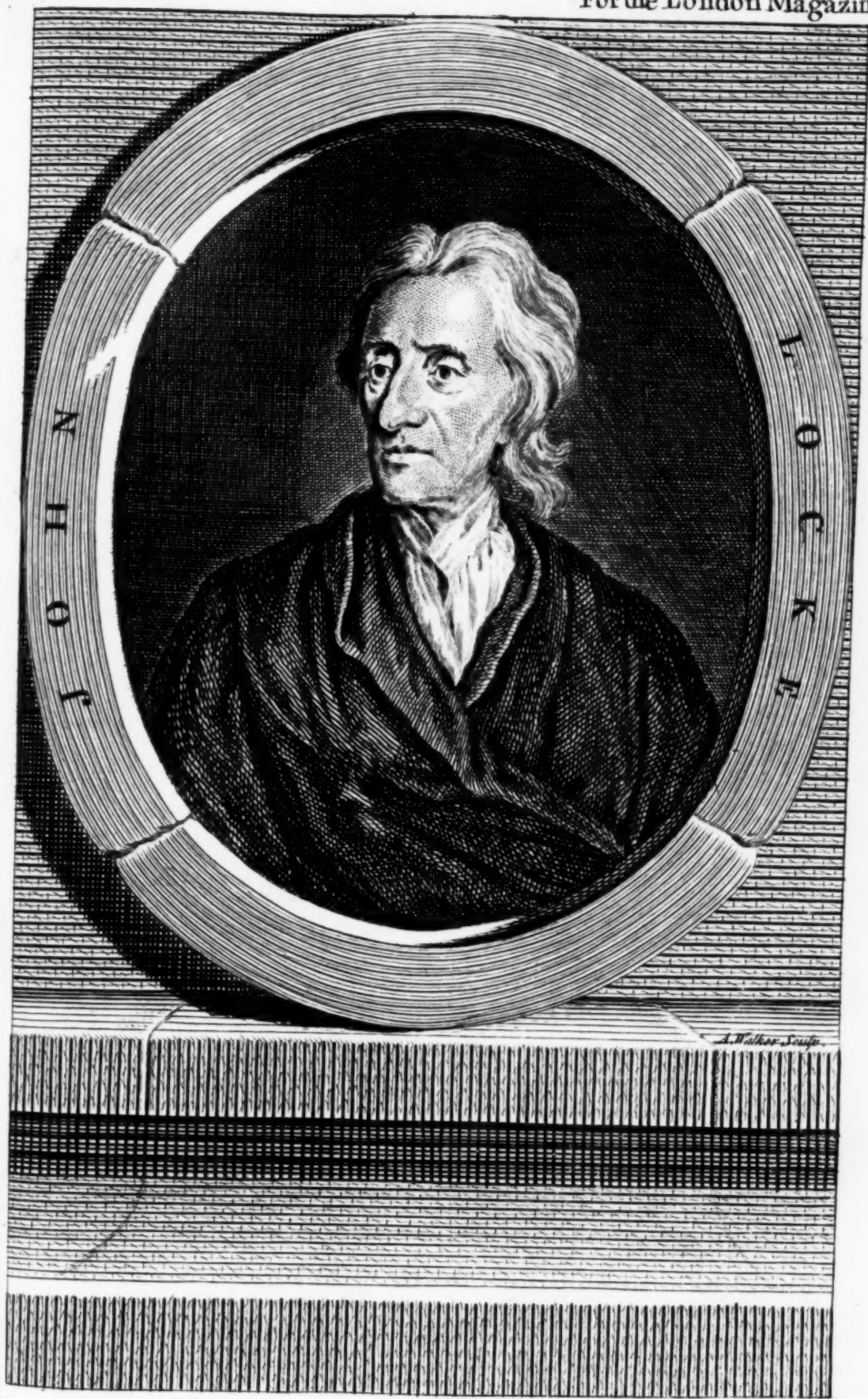
20, 1752.

*The LIFE of Mr. JOHN LOCKE.
With his HEAD from an original Painting.*

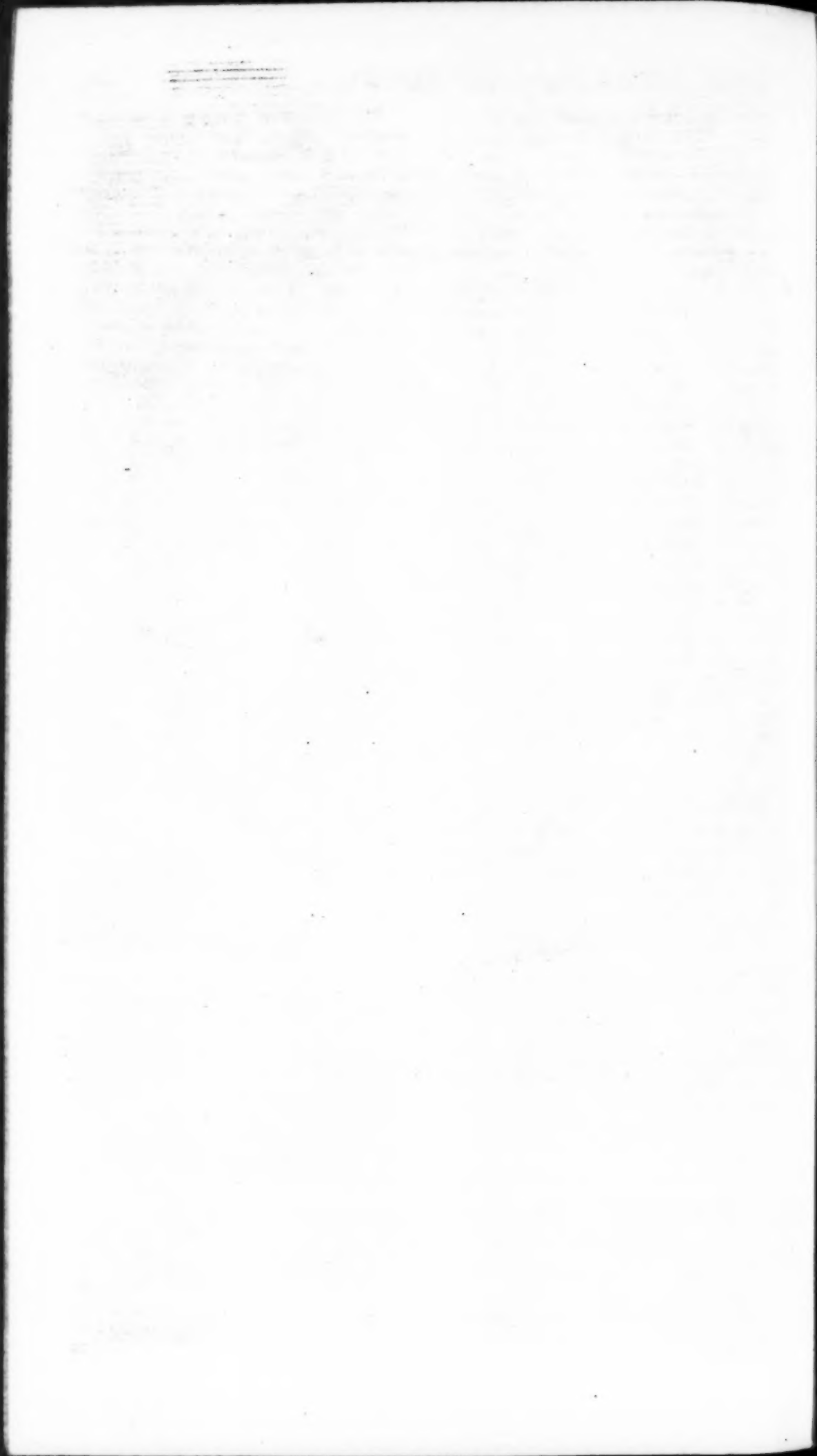
MR. John Locke was the son of John Locke, of Pensford, in Somersetshire: He was born at Wrington, about eight miles from Bristol, in the year 1632. His father, a man of great probity, was a captain in the parliament's army, during the civil wars, by which

means

For the London Magazine



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means he lost the greatest part of his estate. Tho' his parents married very young, they had but two children, of which John, whose Life we are now writing, was the elder. The other son died of a consumption in his minority. Mr. Locke's father took great care of him in his education, and observed a method, which his son mentions with great approbation; he kept him, while a child, at a great distance; but as he advanced in years, he became more familiar, till at length he lived with him rather with the complacency of the friend, than the authority of the father.

Mr. Locke imbibed the first rudiments of classical learning at Westminster-school, and in his 19th year was sent to Christ-Church, Oxon, where, in his 23d year, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of master three years after. His dislike of the obscure terms and useless questions, then made use of at that university, his aversion to the jargon of Aristotle, made him seek for clearer ideas in the writings of Des Cartes; but he was far from meeting with satisfaction here, tho' he liked him for writing with great perspicuity: He himself was destined to strike out new lights, to teach the mind to exert its faculties without confusion, and to dispel the clouds which darkened the way to intellectual knowledge.

The clear and distinct ideas which Mr. Locke constantly entertained, made him excel in whatever he undertook; he applied himself to the study of physick, not with any design of practising it, but chiefly for the benefit of his own constitution, which was but weak: However, he became such a proficient, that the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, in his dedication to his *Observationes Medicæ*, gives him this high encomium: "My method, says he, has been approved of by a person, who has examined it to the bottom, and who is our common friend, I mean Mr. John Locke, who, if we consider his genius, his penetrating and exact judgment, or the strictness of his morals, has scarce any superior, and few equals." Hence he was often saluted by his acquaintance with the title of doctor, tho' he never took the degree.

In his 32d year, Sir William Swan being appointed envoy from the court of England to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes, he attended him in quality of his secretary, and four years after attended the earl and countess of Northumberland into France, but soon after returned with the countess, the earl dying in a journey to Rome,

October, 1752.

While he was at Oxford, he became acquainted with the lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, which was first occasioned by Mr. Locke's being instrumental in curing his lordship of an abscess in his breast, which he got by a fall. He took him with him to Sunning-Hill, where he drank the mineral waters, and afterwards engaged him to come and lodge at his house. By his acquaintance with this lord, Mr. Locke was afterwards introduced to the conversation of some of the most eminent persons of that age; such as Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the lord Halifax, &c. The liberty which Mr. Locke took with men of this rank, had something in it very suitable to his character. One day three or four of these noblemen having met at lord Ashley's, when Mr. Locke was there, after some compliments, cards were brought in, before scarce any conversation had passed between them. Mr. Locke looked upon them for some time, while they were at play; and then taking his pocket-book, began to write with great attention. One of the lords observing him, asked him what he was writing? "My lord, says he, I am endeavouring to profit, as far as I am able, in your company; for having waited with impatience for the honour of being in an assembly of the greatest genius's of this age, and at last having obtained the good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation; and indeed I have set down the substance of what has been said for this hour or two." Mr. Locke had no occasion to read much of this conversation; the noble persons saw the ridicule of it, and diverted themselves with improving the jest. They quitted their play, and entering into rational discourse, spent the rest of the time in a manner more suitable to their character.

In his 38th year he began his admirable Essay on the Human Understanding, to which he attended pretty closely for two years; but other affairs intervening, he was obliged to lay it aside for some time. About this time he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after, his noble friend and great admirer, the earl of Shaftesbury, being made lord high-chancellor of England, he made him secretary of the Presentations; but upon the earl's resigning the great seal at the end of the next year, Mr. Locke was deprived of his place; for they had both incurred the resentment of the court, by watching the steps, and opposing the designs, of the popish party. Yet Mr. Locke was soon after made secretary to a commission of trade, a place reputed to be

Q o o

be

be worth 500*l.* a year; but this commifion being prefently difolved, he was once more deprived of all employment.

The next fummer finding that the weaknefs of his conftitution, and his clofe application to ftudy, made him in danger of falling into a confumption, he went to Montpellier in France, from whence he did not return till invited home by the earl of Shaftefbury, who in 1679, was received into favour, and conftituted prefident of the council: But that nobleman foon after falling again into difgrace with the court, was committed to the Tower, and being difcharged in 1682, and retiring into Holland, Mr. Locke followed his fortune; and fome time after, the dean and chapter of Oxford were obliged, by an order from the king, directed from the earl of Sunderland to the bifhop of that diocefe, to expel him from his fellowfhip. While Mr. Locke was in Holland, he formed a weekly afsembly at Amfterdam, of the moft learned and ingenious men, amongft whom were Limborch and Le Clerc. Here he finifhed his *Effay concerning Human Underftanding*, about the end of the year 1687. It was here alfo he wrote his firft Letter concerning Toleration.

At laft Mr. Locke returned in the fleet which convoyed the princefs of Orange to England. He might eafily have obtained a confiderable poft under king William: Never was there a man more void of ambition; for tho' it was left to his choice to go in the character of envoy to the emperor, the elector of Brandenburg, or where he thought the air would be moft favourable to his weak conftitution; he chofe to content himfelf with the office of commissioner of Appeals, worth little more than 200*l.* a year. However, he was afterwards conftained to yield to his being promoted to be a commissioner of trade and plantations, a very honourable poft, which, tho' there was annexed to it a falary of 1000*l.* a year, he afterwards refigned to the king, on account of his afthmatick diforder increafing, and its taking up too much of his time, to allow him to profecute his paraphrafe and notes on St. Paul's epiftles.

In 1689, he published his *Effay on Human Underftanding*, and the fame year his two Treatifes on Government. Some time after he published a Treatife, entitled, *Some Confiderations of the Confequences of lowering the Intereft, and raifing the Value of Money*; occafioned by the affair of the coin, which made a great noife at that time. In 1693, he published his *Thoughts concerning the Education of Children*, but improved it confiderably afterwards.

In 1695, Mr. Locke published his *Treatife of the Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity*; in which he has proved, that the Chriftian religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, and free from all corrupt mixtures, is the moft reafonable institution in the world. This book was attacked by an ignorant, but zealous divine, Dr. Edwards, in a very rude and fcurrilous manner. Mr. Locke answered Edwards, and defended his Answer with fuch ftrength of reafon, that he might juftly have expected from his adverfary a publick acknowledgment of his error, if he had not been one of thofe writers, who have no more fhame than reafon in them. Mr. Locke was alfo obliged to Mr. Bolde, a worthy and pious clergyman, for vindicating his principles againft the cavils of Edwards. About this time alfo was the famous controverfy between Dr. Stillingfleet, bifhop of Worcefter, and Mr. Locke, concerning fome principles in his *Effay on Human Underftanding*, and feveral letters paffed on both fides, in which Mr. Locke was judged to be vafly an overmatch for the bifhop.

Mr. Locke's writings, efpecially thofe of a political nature, recommended him to the notice of the greateft perfons, with whom he ufed to converse very freely. He held weekly conferences with the earl of Pembroke, then lord keeper of the privy feal; and when the air of London began to affect his lungs, he went for fome days to the earl of Peterborough's feat near Fulham, where he always met with the moft friendly reception: But he was obliged afterwards entirely to leave London, at leaft all the winter feafon, and to go to fome place at a greater diftance. He had made frequent vifits to Sir Francis Mafham's, at Oates, in Effeex; where he found the air fo good, and the fociety there fo delightful, that he was eafily prevailed with to become one of the family, and to fettle there during his life. He was received upon his own terms, that he might have his entire liberty, and look upon himfelf as at his own houfe. Here he applied himfelf to his ftudies, as much as his weak health would allow, being feldom abfent, becaufe the air of London grew more and more troublefome to him. He came to town only in the fummer for three or four months, and if he returned to Oates any thing indisposed, the air of that place foon recovered him.

King William had a great efteem for Mr. Locke, and would fain have perfuaded him to continue in the commiffion of trade and plantations, tho' his ill health would allow him to give little or no attendance;

tendance; but Mr. Locke told him, he could not in conscience hold a place, to which such a salary was annexed, without discharging the duties of it. The king would sometimes send for him to discourse on publick affairs, and to know his sentiments of things. He once told the king very plainly, that if the universities were not reformed, and other principles taught there, than had been formerly inculcated, they would either destroy him, or some of his successors, or both.

Mr. Locke spent the last 14 or 15 years of his life chiefly at Oates, seldom coming to town; and during this agreeable retirement, he applied himself to the study of the scriptures, of the divinity of which he was thoroughly persuaded. There is a fine Ode of Dr. Watts's, in his lyric poems, on occasion of Mr. Locke's dangerous illness, some time after he retired to study the scriptures. It is inscribed to John Shute, Esq; afterwards lord viscount Barrington, and author of the *Miscellanea Sacra*, and other valuable books on the scriptures, and who was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Locke, tho' then very young.

We are now come to the close of this great man's life. In 1704 his strength began to fail him more than ever in the beginning of the summer, a time when he used to find his health greatly restored. His weakness made him apprehend his death was near, and he often spoke of it himself, but with great composure of mind. At length his legs began to swell, and as their swelling increased, his strength diminished. In his sickness he exhorted lady Masham to regard this world only as a state of probation: Adding, that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having passed his life so happily; but that this life appeared to him a mere vanity. He frequently, with uncommon ardour, recommended the diligent reading of the Scriptures, at the same time, exhorting those that were present, to live suitably to the divine instructions they contained, as a means of rendering them happy in this world, and securing to themselves the possession of eternal felicity in the other. In the morning of the day on which he died, he desired to rise, and accordingly was dressed, and carried to his study, where dozing a little in an easy-chair, he seemed refreshed; and hearing lady Masham reading the Psalms in a low voice, he desired she would read louder; she did so; he listened seemingly with great attention, till feeling the pangs of death approach, he begged her to leave off, and expired soon after, Oct. 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age.

Tho' Mr. Locke was a man of the most extensive knowledge, he had the greatest degree of candour, such an ardent love of truth, and so void of bigotry, that he was always open to conviction: He was obliging, affable, facetious; the gentleman appeared as beautiful in him as the philosopher. He was an enemy to reserve and grimace, and greatly admired that maxim of Rochefoucault, that "Preciseness is a mystery of the body, invented to conceal the defects of the mind." Mr. Coste, who lived in the family of Sir Francis Masham, with Mr. Locke, informs us, that he was in his natural temper pretty warm, but that his anger never lasted long; if he retained any resentment, it was against himself, for having so ridiculously given way to a passion, which he used to say often did much harm, but never the least good. Tho' he chiefly loved truths that were useful, and was generally well pleased to make them the subject of conversation; yet he used to say, that in order to employ one part of this life in serious and important occupations, it was necessary to spend another in mere amusements; and when an occasion naturally offered, he gave himself up with pleasure to the charms of a free and facetious conversation. One of the methods he took for improvement, was to accommodate himself to the reach of all capacities, and to converse with every one on something relating to their several professions; with a gardener he would talk of gardening; with a chymist of chymistry; with a jeweller of a diamond. Thus as each believed he had a particular esteem for his profession, each was fond of shewing his abilities on a subject on which he was best able to talk; while he from such discourse gained a fresh acquisition of knowledge. To sum up his character; he was a pious and a good man; had a simple, honest, and undisguised heart; had a universal love of mankind; was a sincere and affectionate friend; and of so ingenuous a disposition, as to esteem the helping him to rectify any of his mistakes, as the greatest obligation. In short, his works will render his name immortal; these will secure him the admiration of mankind, while the amiableness of his character, will make his memory for ever treated with affection and esteem.

We shall conclude with observing, that in his Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures, and on his Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians, published after his death, he has vindicated the cause of the christian religion;

religion; by proving, that its doctrines are founded on the rules of reason, he has sapped the foundation of deism; and by proving it reasonable, has proved it worthy of him who is the Fountain of intellectual light.

Inscription on Sir PETER WARREN'S Monument.

PETRUM WARREN, Eq.
QUEM IN AEQUORE VICTOREM,
PATRIÆ PELAGIQUE
DECUS ET TUTAMEN,
DEBITIS HONORIBUS,
A PRINCIPE LÆTO
ORNATUM,
SUMMO GAUDIO,
SUMMA SPE,
OMNES SUNT
INTUITI;
MORTUUM HOC MARMOR
FATETUR.

A Receipt for curing Convulsions in Children.

Convulsions in children, before den-
tition, generally proceed from sharp, ir-
ritating humours, generated in their
primæ viæ, by living chiefly on acescent
food; these fits are preceded by gripings,
green stools, &c. and there is no disorder
incident to human bodies which will ad-
mit of a more speedy and certain cure
than these convulsions, by the following
prescription; for it was never known,
that a child had a single fit after having
once taken it, tho' the powders may be
administred two or three days at proper
intervals.

Take an ounce of white sugar-candy in fine
powder, drop into it 120 drops of the best oil
of anniseed, rub them together in a mortar,
then mix with them an ounce of sperma-ceti in
powder.—The dose is 20 grains in a little
breast milk, once in three or four hours, or
oftener, if the uneasiness of the child re-
quires it.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Some REFLECTIONS on the Negro Trade.

FOR a man who had never been mas-
ter of any art, but by the improve-
ment of some useful invention to benefit
himself and family, and become service-
able to mankind, to be told there is a
custom of buying and selling his fellow-
creatures like beasts in the market, de-
priving them of their liberty, and every
other blessing of life, carrying them far
from their native soil; would not this
make such a one's hair stand on end!

Before any excuse for this can be rea-
sonably urged, it must be proved (which I
believe no one will pretend to do) that
these unhappy creatures are not possessed
of like passions and affections with us. If

it is said, that their situation in life is
mended, how can we judge of that?
And supposing, which is seldom the case,
that their circumstances, when sold, may
to outward appearance be agreeable, or
more so than it was before; yet how can
we, who scarce know what is best for
ourselves, pretend to judge of the happi-
ness of another, which must depend on
variety of circumstances suitable to his
disposition and temper? If we would pre-
tend to form any judgment of their case,
it can be done by no method but that of
putting ourselves in their circumstance:
Let us suppose, that we were by war, or
by a sudden invasion of the enemy taken
prisoners, and sold and transported into
another country, and there made to en-
dure the hardships that the negroes labour
under; does there need any other than
plain colours to paint out this dreadful
scene, so as to strike with pity and amaze-
ment every heart which hath still a spark
of humanity left? See the tender infant
pulled from its mother's breast, crying
for its natural food! See the aged father,
the labours of whose life were crowned
by the maturity, manhood and dignity of
his son, just arrived at such an age of life,
when he should be the support of his tot-
tering years, and the stay of his old age.
Lo! he is gone, but, however, by the
stroke of death: No; then he might be
happy in a state of rest, where "no chris-
tians thirst for gold *." But to conceive
the labours and difficulties he may un-
dergo whilst living, must give a greater
wound to the mind than even death itself.
Need we add any thing to heighten the
distress! Lo! the faithful friend, parted
by a mischance of war, and condemned
to labour in a distant country, far from
every kind office of a friend. Behold the
faithful, generous couple, who after many
months of anxious love, and careful fears,
are come almost to the summit of their
bliss, only one day waits to bring the re-
ward of their mutual, constant love, in
such a short interval they are snatched
from each other, and separated to such
miseries, as may be better conceived than
expressed.

Has not nature distresses enough, that
we must encrease the number of them? Or
have Britons, who have so long tasted the
sweets of liberty, forgot the relish of it?

No; forbid it, O my countrymen! let
it not be said, that distress and anguish
were brought on the father, mother, hus-
band, wife, son, daughter, or friend, on
our account; and that we, for the sake
of filling our coffers, joined in any trade
which had these effects, and which made
such inroads on the liberties of our inno-
cent fellow-creatures.

The MAIDEN'S RESOLUTION. A New Song. 473

Sung by Mr. MATTOCKS, at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-Lane.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of ten systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are as follows:

As Chloe sat shelter'd and breath'd the cool air, While musick a-
 waken'd the Grove; Young Damon approach'd and address'd the coy
 fair, In all the soft language of love: But she was so
 cruel his suit she deny'd, And laugh'd as he told her his pain; And
 while the poor shepherd sat wooing, she cry'd, I will die a maid, I
 will die a maid, my dear swain.

2.
 Oh! what, says the swain, must thy
 beauty so gay,
 Perplex us at once and invite?
 Embrace ev'ry rapture, lest time make
 a prey,
 Of that which was meant for delight.
 When age has crept round, and thy
 charms wrinkl'd o'er,
 Then all will my Chloe disdain; [more,
 But still all her answer was tease me no
 I will die a maid—my dear swain.

3.
 Young Damon protested no other he'd
 prize,
 His flame was so strong and sincere;
 Then watch'd the emotions that play'd
 in her eyes,
 And banish'd his torture and fear. [cry'd,
 My joys shall be secret, enraptur'd he
 Ah Chloe! be gentle and good; [reply'd,
 The fair one grew softer, and sighing
 I'd fain die a maid—if I cou'd.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

DON'T BE SILLY.



The first man foot it to the second woman and turn $\frac{1}{2}$, the first woman does the same with the second man $\frac{1}{2}$ right and left half round, and foot it $\frac{1}{2}$ hands across quite round, and turn partners till the first couple be in the second couple's places $\frac{1}{2}$, the first man foot it to the second and third woman, and turns all three $\frac{1}{2}$, the first woman does the same with the man at the same time $\frac{1}{2}$, foot it all six, and your proper partners $\frac{1}{2}$ lead out-sides and turn $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1752.

On the MARRIAGE of Mr. B —, of Manchester.

HAIL to the day, that to Leander's arms [charms.
 Configns the fair Meliffa'a matchless
 Meliffa! brightest in the lovely ring,
 Meliffa! blooming as the new-born spring:
 Fair as the lily, or as new fall'n snows,
 Sweet as the fragrance of the op'ning rose.
 Blest hymenæal union! that conjoins
 Such lovely persons, such accomplish'd
 minds, [good,
 That on Leander, generous, brave, and
 Meliffa, virtuous, charming, wise, be-
 stow'd; [cuse,
 And thou, Leander, these rude lays ex-
 The well meant fallies of a friendly Muse.
 Oh! may your happy marriage heaven
 approve, [tual love.
 With its choice favours crown your mu-
 From your bless'd union may I live to see,
 A race resembling her, resembling thee;
 A smiling train of pretty girls and boys,
 Fair as the mother, as the father wife,
 Future Leanders and Meliffa's rise: }
 And long, oh very long, while life en-
 dures,
 May ev'ry blessing, ev'ry joy be yours:
 Then may you in a good old age decease,
 And angels waft you to the realms of peace.
 P—.

LAURA to a Gentleman, who wrote a Poem on her presenting him with a ROSE. (See p. 425.)

SUCH tender years, and parts so bright,
 Create my wonder and delight.
 The Muses dictate ev'ry verse;
 You only write, what they rehearse.
 That all the graces claim a share
 In Laura's face, her mind and air;

That Syrens warble in her voice,
 That loves upon her lips rejoice;
 And yet the real Laura knows,
 That she must perish like the Rose:
 She means the Rose of ages past,
 But yours, while time endures, shall last.

Yet Laura's real name disguis'd,
 Sinks while the feign'd is eterniz'd;
 And — must bribe for that applause,
 Which wealth and empty title draws.
 Must love return? how hard the task?
 What is not in her power you ask.

Love's an involuntary act,
 We cannot give, nor can retract.
 Tho' sweet the sound of Phaon's lyre,
 I cannot love, but I admire.
 For genius join'd with easy art,
 May gain the head, but not the heart.

Love is a kind of sympathy,
 Attracts us, but we know not why.
 A real passion you declare,
 I give a friendship most sincere;
 One voluntary act exceeds
 Phaon's involuntary deeds.
 He loves: The sympathy inspires;
 And he must praise what he admires.
 He while he sings will not confess
 The object, or his ill success.
 But Laura makes her friendship known,
 Nor is the nymph ashamed to own
 That merit which she does approve,
 Reserving to her fate her love.

Written at the BALL at Tunbridge-Wells.

BEGIN my Muse, assume thy wing,
 Approach the Pegasean spring,
 And of the Tunbridge ladies sing.

Her Grace in dance each nymph excels,
 That tips these salutary wells.

The modesty in Holderness
Exceeds whatever words express;
Illustrious Howard, nobly born,
Is wholly ignorant of scorn.
In Sanderfon, a graceful mien is,
Genteel and gay, but yet serene is.
Romney surrounded still with friends,
To all that want her gifts extends.
Nobility in Johnson's seen;
In Wynne, good humour, free from spleen.
Exempt from folly, pastimes vain,
Ev'ry grace adorns Lequesne.
The fairest lily is not white,
When Wymondfold appears in sight;
Its redness loses ev'ry rose,
Compar'd with what her cheeks disclose:
Besides, in her (what's rare) we find
Benevolence, and beauty join'd.
In Wake, the youth and innocence,
Prospects of future joys dispense.
Both Cuffs engage with equal ease,
Whilst S——r's stiffness fails to please:
Fair nymph, thy shape and face I'd tell,
Did you not know them but too well:
Did not your lofty looks offend
Many, that wish to be your friend.
But hold—forget not beauteous Bowles,
Who like love's goddess Mars controuls,
Makes him his martial spirit lose,
And long to be in Hymen's noose:
Neglect society, and stoop
To dangle after ev'ry hoop.
Thus Hercules, by woman vanquish'd,
In unfit operations languish'd.
Tash, Adams, Castle, Hale and Kemmys,
Singly each, a copious theme is;
And shall, my Muse, next leisure time,
Be the subject of thy rhyme;
With other nymphs, that here are famous,
To whom, I yet, am ignoramus.

In tertium et decimum quartum Diem Septembris, unum eundemque Diem.

IN medio cursu solem consistere Iesus
Jussit, et in binos ducitur una dies:
At rapido cursu jam pervolat æthera
Phœbus, [horis.
Atque dies bis sex tot numerantur

EPITAPH on Lord NEWHALL. By Mr. H.

TO fame let flatt'ry the proud column
raise, [praise,
And guilty greatness load with venal
This monument for nobler use design'd,
Speaks to the heart, and rises for man-
kind;
Whose moral strain, if rightly understood,
Invites thee to be humble, wise and good.
Learn here of life, life's ev'ry sacred end,
Hence form the father, husband, judge
and friend: [tial grace,
Here wealth and greatness found no par-
The poor look'd fearless in the oppressor's
face;

* Right Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk's, in Windsor-Forest.
taken gliding among the Forest walks.

One plain good meaning thro' his conduct
ran,
And if he err'd, alas! he err'd as man.
If then unconscious of so fair a fame,
Thou read'st without the wish to be the
same, [store,
Tho' proud of titles, or of boundless
By blood ignoble, and by wealth made
poor. [resign,
Yet read; some vice perhaps thou may'st
Be ev'n that momentary virtue thine;
Heav'n in thy breast here work its first
essay, [one day.
Think on this man, and pass unblam'd

EPITAPH on Lord BINNY. By the same.

Beneath this sacred marble ever sleeps,
For whom a father, mother, con-
fort weeps;
Whom brothers, sisters pious griefs pursue,
And childrens tears with virtuous drops
bedew: [pear,
The loves and graces grieving round ap-
Ev'n mirth herself becomes a mourner
here; [way,
The stranger who directs his steps this
Shall witness to thy worth, and wondring
say,
Thy life, tho' short, can we unhappy call!
Sure thine was blest, for it was social all:
O may no hostile hand this place invade,
For ever sacred to thy gentle shade,
Who knew in all life's offices to please,
Join'd taste to virtue, and to virtue ease;
With riches blest did not the poor disdain,
Was knowing, humble, and was great,
humane; [prov'd,
By good men honour'd, by the bad ap-
And lov'd the Muses, by the Muses lov'd;
Hail! and farewell, who bore the gentlest
mind,
For thou indeed hast been of human kind.

From New Lodge * to Fern-Hill. In a
very rainy Summer Season. By Mrs. Jones.

THEE, gentle Charlot, on the hill,
(A scene the Muse remembers still)
We, humble tenants of the vale,
Greeting, congratulate and hail.
In vain retir'd from city noise,
From mackrel cries, and watchmens voice,
To where lord Henry plants the grove,
Sacred to silence and to love;
If here reserv'd, for crimes unknown,
(Dreadful reverse!) to hang, or drown.
See, how the rushing torrents pour!
A deluge now in ev'ry show'r!
The mountain tops apace decay,
The little hillocks melt away:
No more in ponds the gosling talks,
But sails secure on gravel walks.
The very fish have left the floods,
And glide, or graze upon the woods*;
Unknowning

† Several fish were

Unknowing where to shape their way,
Or which is earth, or which is sea.
Ev'n little Joe, amphibious creature!
Lives solely now beneath the water.

Yet ere the springs of life decay,
Ere quite dissolv'd, or wash'd away,
If, curious of our weal or woe,
You ask, how fares the vale below;
Behold, the Muse her flight prepares,
And in her mouth the olive bears,
Emblem of peace! Yet if she brings,
No friendly token on her wings;
If to the vale she echoes round,
That Charlot's turkeys too are drown'd;
And all her ducks, and all her drakes,
Are hurry'd down the dreadful lakes;
In vain we hail the hill, or thee,
In vain we put our barks to sea.

But see! the deluge drives apace,
And seems to threaten all the race.
Yet happy we of human kind,
Who have one comfort still behind—
Let but my lady safe remain!
She'll people all the earth again.

*The following Verses were wrote under the
Hatchment, which was set up in the Church
for the Hon. PEREGRINE POULETT,
Esq; (See p. 433.)*

IN death's dark field three glittering
swords appear, [air;
Whilst one an arm does brandish high in
To keep thy faith, the motto does ordain,
And e'en in death thy honour to main-
tain. [mour worn,
These, by the dead, with faith and ho-
With whom they dwelt, but fled with
whom we mourn!
The savages, who bear the elder shield,
Lament the loss, tho' one still keeps the
field. [heir,
Oh! may the house of Poulett want no
Worthy the swords in pile, and motto
thus to bear.

*S Y L V I A and the B E E.
By the late Mrs. LEAPOR.*

AS Sylvia in her garden stray'd,
Where each officious rose,
To welcome the approaching maid,
With fairer beauty glows;
Transported from their dewy beds,
The new blown lilies rise:
Gay tulips wave their shining heads,
To please her brighter eyes.
A Bee that sought the sweetest flow'r,
To this fair quarter came:
Soft humming round the fatal bow'r,
That held the smiling dame.
He search'd the op'ning buds with care,
And flew from tree to tree:
But Sylvia (finding none so fair)
Unwisely fix'd on thee.

Her hand, obedient to her thought,
The roser did destroy;
And the slain insect dearly bought
Its momentary joy.
But now too rash unthinking maid,
Consider what you've done;
Perhaps you in the dust have laid
A fair and hopeful son;
Or from his friends and senate wife
Have swept a valu'd peer;
Whose life, that you so lightly prize,
Was to his country dear.
Then, Sylvia, cease your anger now,
To this your guiltless foe;
And smooth again that gentle brow,
Where lasting lilies blow.
Soft Cynthia vows when you depart,
The sun withdraws its ray,
That nature trembles like his heart,
And storms eclipse the day.
Aminter swears a morning sun's
Less brilliant than your eyes;
And tho' his tongue at random runs,
You seldom think he lyes.
They tell you, those soft lips may vie
With pinks at op'ning day;
And yet you slew a simple fly,
For proving what they say.
Believe me, not a bud like thee
In this fair garden blows;
Then blame no more the erring Bee,
Who took you for the rose.

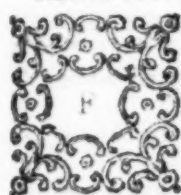
The SHEPHERD's COMPLAINT.

THE night was still, the air serene,
Fann'd by a southern breeze;
The glimm'ring moon might just be seen
Reflecting thro' the trees.
The bubbling waters constant course
From off th' adjacent hill,
Was mournful echo's last resource,
All nature was so still.
The constant shepherd sought his shade,
By sorrow fore oppress'd;
Close by a fountain's margin laid,
His pain he thus exprest.
Ah! wretched youth, why didst thou love,
Or hope to meet success;
Or think the fair would constant prove,
Thy blooming hopes to bless?
Find me the rose on barren sands,
The lily 'midst the rocks;
The grape in wide deserted lands;
The wolf a guard to flocks.
These you, alas! will sooner gain,
And will more easy find,
Than meet with ought but cold disdain,
In faithless womankind.
Riches alone now win the fair,
Merit they quite despise;
The constant lover, thro' despair,
Because not wealthy, dies.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

ANNAPOLIS. in Maryland, July 23.



OR a week past we have scarcely had a day without lightning and thunder, which, in several places, has done much damage.

On Thursday last the house of Mr. Gerard Hopkins, near the head of South River, was struck by the lightning, which almost demolished one of the gable ends, and beat down two children, who happily received no other hurt.

On Friday the lightning fell on the house of Mr. Homewood, on the north side of Severn, and tore off the waincoat in several rooms.

And on Saturday evening we had as violent a gust as any that can be remembered, accompanied, as usual, with lightning and thunder, which struck several places in this city, particularly the house of Benedict Calvert, Esq; taking a part off the top of a chimney, and descending between the chimney and the waincoat (which last it split in two of the rooms) it set fire to a bed, where Mr. Calvert and his wife usually lay, but they happened providentially to be out of town; and the house and furniture would undoubtedly have been consumed, had it not been timely discovered by a servant in the family, who about nine o'clock was going up to bed: It melted the blade of a hanger in the room, to which it communicated a magnetick quality, so as to take up a needle. The lightning then descended into a lower room, and split a looking-glass in pieces, and the handle of a broom at the head of the cellar stairs. Mr. Inch's house was also struck, one of the chimnies split, and some of the bricks carried as far as the guns; three persons sitting near the fire-place were much affected by it, but received little hurt. A large poplar-tree, near the head of the dock, was much shattered, and set on fire; which, after it had burnt near an hour, was quenched by people, who carried up water for that purpose.

July 30. Monday last in the afternoon, there was a very violent gust of lightning and thunder, in Baltimore county, which struck the house of Mrs. Buchanan, widow of the late Dr. Buchanan, about three miles from Baltimore town, whereby

October, 1752.

Mrs. Buchanan was struck speechless for some time, and a young woman, Miss Elizabeth Gill, who lived with Mrs. Buchanan as a companion, and was sitting at work in the same room with her, was instantly struck dead. Two negroes were likewise struck down in the kitchen, but the building received no damage. A decanter standing on a chest of drawers was split to pieces, and a large china bowl was flung to the ground without being broke or cracked.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6. Last Friday early in the morning, the lightning struck two houses on Society-Hill, and did them considerable damage, but hurt no person. It was very remarkable in both houses, that the lightning in its passage from the roof to the ground, seemed to go considerably out of a direct course, for the sake of passing thro' metal, such as hinges, fast weights, iron rods, the pendulum of a clock, &c. and that where it had sufficient metal to conduct it, nothing was damaged; but where it passed thro' plastering, or wood-work, it rent and split them surprisngly.

The following Letter appeared first in the General Evening-Post, and the next Day in the London Gazetteer; and as it has been the Subject of much Discourse, we therefore give it our Readers, leaving them to make what Judgment of it they please.

Extract of a Letter from Colchester, dated August 18, 1752.

Perhaps you have heard, that a chest was seized by the custom-house officers, which was landed near this place about a fortnight ago: They took it for smuggled goods, tho' the person with it produced the king of France's signature to Mr. Williams, as a Hamburgh merchant. Our people, not satisfied with the account Mr. Williams gave, opened the chest, and one of them was going to run his hanger in, when the person to whom it belonged clapt his hand upon his sword, and desired him to desist (in French) for it was the corpse of his dear wife. Not content with this, the officers plucked off the embalming, and found it as he had said. The man, who appeared to be a person of consequence, was in the utmost agonies while they made a spectacle of the lady. They sat her in the high church, where any body might come and look on her,

P P P

and

and would not suffer him to bury her till he gave a further account of himself. There were other chests of fine clothes, jewels, &c. belonging to the deceased. He acknowledged at last that he was a person of quality, that his name was not Williams, that he was born at Florence, and the lady was a native of England, whom he married, and she desired to be buried in Essex; that he had brought her from Verona, in Italy, to France by land, then hired a vessel for Dover, discharged the vessel there, and took another for Harwich, but was drove hither by contrary winds. This account was not enough to satisfy the people; he must tell her name and condition, in order to clear himself of a suspicion of murder. He was continually in tears, and had a key of the vestry, where he sat every day with the corpse: My brother went to see him there, and the scene so shocked him he could hardly bear it, he said it was so like *Romeo and Juliet*. He was much pleased with my brother, as he talked both Latin and French, and (to his great surprize) told him who the lady was; which proving to be a person he knew, he could not help uncovering the face. In short, the gentleman confessed he was the earl of Roseberry's son (the name is Primrose) and his title lord Delamere; that he was born and educated in Italy, and never was in England till two or three years ago, when he came to London, and was in company with this lady, with whom he fell passionately in love, and prevailed on her to quit the kingdom and marry him; that having bad health, he had travelled with her all over Europe; and when she was dying, she asked for pen and paper, and wrote, "I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. G——, rector of Th——, in Essex; my maiden name was C. Cannom, and my last request is to be buried at Th——." The poor gentleman who last married her, protests he never knew (till this confession on her death-bed) she was another's wife; but in compliance with her desire he brought her over, and should have buried her at Th—— (if the corpse had not been stopt) without making any stir about it. After the nobleman had made this confession, they sent to Mr. G——, who put himself at first in a passion, and threatened to run her last husband thro' the body; however, he was prevailed on to be calm; it was represented to him, that this gentleman had been at great expence and trouble to fulfil her desire; and Mr. G—— consented to see him; (they say the meeting was very moving, and that they addressed each other civilly.) The stranger protested his affection to the lady was so strong, that it was his earnest wish not only to attend her to the grave,

but to be shut up for ever with her there. Nothing in romance ever came up to the passion of this man. He had a very fine coffin made for her, with six large silver plates over it; and at last was very loth to part with her to have her buried: He put himself in the most solemn mourning, and on Sunday last, in a coach, attended the corpse to Th——, where Mr. G—— met it in solemn mourning likewise. The Florentine is a genteel person of a man, seems about 25 years of age, and they say a sensible man; but there was never any thing like his behaviour to his dear, dear wife, for so he would call her to the last. Mr. G—— attended him to London yesterday, and they were very civil to each other, but my lord is inconsolable; he says he must fly England, which he never can see more. I have had this account from many hands, and can assure you it is fact. Kitty Cannom is, I believe, the first woman in England that had two husbands attend her to the grave together. You may remember her, to be sure; her life would appear more romantick than a novel.

In the *Gazetteer* of the 9th, we had the following particulars relating to the same affair. The person called the young Florentine is the eldest son of the earl of Rosberry, a Scotch peer, against whom a statute of lunacy has some time been taken out; his title is lord Delmany, not lord Delamere, as it was printed in the letter. Some of the circumstances related are not true in fact, tho' the letter-writer from Colchester might be mistaken. Lord Delmany was born and educated in Scotland, and never had been abroad till within these four years. When he came to London, he saw and fell in love with the celebrated Kate Cannom, actually married her, and carried her abroad with him. His lordship, in order to conceal his name and quality from the world, in his concern in this extraordinary affair, endeavoured to pass for a Florentine, and would speak nothing but French or Latin, of which he is a great master: He pretended to be incapable of speaking English, and had almost accomplished the desire of the deceased, without discovering himself. The world may put what construction they please upon this odd incident; but such an instance of tenderness, as it is seldom to be met with, ought not surely to be ridiculed, as he knew nothing of her previous marriage.

On Sept. 21. James Stuart was indicted before the circuit-court at Inverary, in Scotland, for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Esq; late factor on the forfeited estate of Ardsheel. After a very long trial he was found guilty, and sentenced

tenced to be hanged on Nov. 8, on a conspicuous eminence on the south side of the ferry of Ballachelish, near the place where the murder was committed, and to be afterwards hung in chains there.

On the 30th, early in the morning, a fire broke out at a coachmaker's in Smith's-yard, near the mount, White-chapel, which consumed the said house, and eight others, with the brewhouse and storehouses of Mr. Roberts, wherein was a great quantity of beer. It burnt with such violence, that the inhabitants had not time to save any of their goods. Several firemen were very much hurt by the falling of a party-wall.

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, Sept. 30.

Among other losses sustained at sea by the late high winds, that of a Sunderland collier was attended with the following circumstances: She was wrecked on the Banyard sands, off the coast of Zealand; and the crew, consisting of the Capt. and ten men, all perished but one, who was providentially taken up by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Cockerel, and brought ashore here a few days ago. This poor wretch had floated on a piece of the wreck from seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, till ten the Saturday morning following. He had got upon it with two more; one of whom was soon washed off, and the other was found dead by his side at the time he was taken up. When the Capt. descried the wreck, it was a great way off; and not knowing what to make of it, he had once resolved not to delay his passage by looking after it; till, by the help of his glass, he thought he discerned something alive upon it, and then ordered the boat out to see what it was. The poor man had lost his senses; so that when they came up to him with the boat, he struck at them, saying, what did they mean to molest him in his own cobbles? that he knew where he was, that he was off Scarborough, about his own business, and would not be forced aboard any other than a king's ship. They told him they were a king's tender, and were come to press him. Nay then, he said, he must go; and called out to the other, who lay dead by his side, Come, Jack, awake, 'tis a king's ship, there is no help for it, and we must go aboard. It was some time before he was brought to his right mind, and then he related the particulars of the wreck; and added withal, that on the Thursday in the evening, he was within hearing of a Dutch merchant-man, but could not, by shouts or signs, make known to them his distress.—During the time he was up-

on the wreck, which was for three days and nights, he was often near drowning by the waves washing over him, and the last he remembers was a resolution he took to lie down and surrender himself to the mercy of the sea. He has had a good deal of money collected for him in the town, and was yesterday taken on board a vessel bound for Sunderland to carry home the melancholy news of this sad disaster.

MONDAY, October 9.

This day there was a great concourse of people at Moulsey, over against Hampton-Court, to see the first pile drove for the new bridge, and the first stone laid for the abutment; when there were present the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; and many other persons of distinction.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Matthew Lee for a highway-robbery, John Wilks for a street-robbery, and Thomas Butler for returning from transportation, (see p. 431.) were this day executed at Tyburn. They all behaved very penitent; but Lee gave particular marks of a sincere repentance, and seemed to die in full assurance of forgiveness, which he expressed in very strong terms, and recommended to all the spectators to walk in the paths of virtue and shun vice in all its appearances, and endeavour to avoid his unhappy fate. He was a genteel well looking young man, had formerly been servant in a publick-house in Broad-street, and ever kept a good character, till the unlucky night, in which he was first deluded to accompany a villain in an irregular course. He had a brother and sister, who were present at his execution: Their parting exhibited a very tender scene; but such was the resolution, and confirmed assurance of the sufferer, that he seemed less affected than his brother and sister, and was not observed to shed one tear. He was carried off in a hearse to be buried by his friends.

A deputation from the court of assistants of the Hon. artillery company waiting on the Rt. Hon. Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; lord-mayor elect, to offer the service of the company to attend him the day he is to be sworn in at Westminster, his lordship did them the honour of the first publick business done at the Mansion-house, by receiving them there in a very polite manner, accepted the offer of the company to attend him, and assured them they might always depend on his good offices.

THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when among other reports

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from

from the committee of city lands, one concerning pulling down the wall that parts the Upper from Middle Moor-fields, was read and agreed to. This wall has been a long time a great nuisance to the neighbourhood, as it was a screen for thieves and the most obnoxious persons.

THURSDAY, 19.

Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty, for fitting out two ships and one sloop of war, to be commanded by Lord Anson, for conveying over his majesty from Holland to England, whose orders are to be ready to sail the 30th instant for the Nore.

A legacy of 1000*l.* bequeathed by the will of the late Edward Patten, Esq; was paid to the treasurer of the London-Hospital, at a general court: An example suitable to his character, and the extensive charity of the said hospital. He was always watchful in promoting every opportunity for the advancement thereof, and constantly attended the business in all affairs that could possibly contribute thereto. About the same time was paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Small-Pox Hospital, a legacy of 200*l.* left by him to the said charity; and to the treasurer of the Middlesex-Hospital 500*l.*

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At the general court of the British-Fishery, (opened by Mr. alderman Bethell, president) William Sloan, Lewes Wey, and Thomas Gordon, Esqrs. were unanimously elected members of the council. The bye-laws were confirmed. Sir Bouchier Wrey, lately returned from Germany, thro' Holland, gave the court a most satisfactory account, with regard to the reception our herrings meet with in Germany; and the certainty of a very extensive future vent for them in those parts. After which the vice-president expatiating largely on the great success of this year's fishery, the court broke up. (See a beautiful *VIEW* of the British Herring Fishery off the south coast of Shetland, with an explanation of the Busses, &c. in our last; and a correct *MAP* of the Shetland Isles in our Mag. for June.)

THURSDAY, 26.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 31st instant, was ordered by the lords justices to be further prorogued to Jan. 11. next.

The sessions at the Old-Bailey began on this day, and two persons were capitally convicted; but further particulars must be deferred to our next: As likewise the account of the loss of the French East-India ship, &c.

R E C E I P T S.

To make Pickled Herring Soup.

Take a quart of split peas: Put to them five quarts of cold water, a quarter of an ounce of old Jamaica pepper, two large onions, three pickled herrings (washed in two or three waters, and the rows out) skinned, and cut into pieces. Boil all together till a quart is diminished: Pour in a pint of boiling water, and let the whole boil a quarter of an hour: Take it off, and strain it thro' a cullender: Throw into the soup, seven or eight heads of fallary, three heads of endive, (all of them cut very small,) together with a handful of dried mint, passed thro' a lawn sieve: Set all these on the fire, and boil the whole near three quarters of an hour; stirring the soup perpetually, to prevent burning to, which it will do in a moment, and therefore the pot should stand on a trivet. Bread, cut into diamonds, and fried crisp in butter, must be thrown into the soup, which then may be served up.

To stuff a Fillet of Veal, or Calf's Heart, with Pickled Herrings.

Take two herrings; skin, bone, and wash them in several waters: Chop them very small, with a quarter of a pound of suet: Add a handful of bread grated fine; and the like quantity of parsley, cut very small: Throw in a little thyme, nutmeg, and pepper, to your taste; and mix all together, with two eggs. Half the quantity of the above stuffing, is exceeding good for a calf's heart.

Stuffing for a ROAST TURKEY, of pickled HERRINGS.

Wash in three or four waters two pickled herrings, which afterwards skin, and take out the bone carefully. Take half a pound of suet, and two large handfuls of bread grated very fine. Chop the herrings, suet and bread (separately) very small. Beat these all together in a marble mortar, with the white of an egg, after throwing in a little nutmeg and white pepper.

Pickled Herring Pudding for a HARE.

Take half a pound of the lean of fine veal, which clear of the strings and skin: Two pickled herrings, after their being skinned and cleared of the bone, must be washed in two or three waters: A quarter of a pound of suet: Two handfuls of bread grated: A handful of parsley cut small. Chop all the above separately, and then mix them, throwing in half a nutmeg grated, a little thyme, sweet marjoram, and one egg; beating the whole together in a marble mortar.

Specimen

Specimen of the Revenues of the French Clergy: From their Historian BOISSARD, who wrote 100 Years ago.

The French clergy possess 3000 lordships, in which they have the chief power in exercising political justice; and, besides those, 240,000 country villages, 7000 acres of vineyards, besides the tythes they receive from other vineyards, 125,000 fish-ponds, and 90,000 acres of meadow-ground.

The same author writes, that the ecclesiastical men of France, in his time, did annually consume 4,500,000 measures of pure wheat, (each measure containing 600lb.) 900,000 measures of oats, 800,000 of barley, 860,000 of pease, 180,000 fat capons, 560,000 hens, 600,000 partridges, 12,500 fat oxen, 12,000 fat wethers, and 7,000,000 of eggs.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. **H**UMPHRY Adams, Esq; to Miss Cranmer, daughter of the late Dr. Cranmer, a 10,000l. fortune.

—— Mann, Esq; to Miss Godschall, only daughter of the late Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. and alderman of this city, who died in his mayoralty, a 40,000l. fortune.

Dr. Hawys, physician to the Charterhouse, to Miss Cope, of Knightsbridge.

Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Nash, prebendary of Winchester, to Miss Ravenhall, only daughter and heiress of John Ravenhall, Esq, of Strensham in Worcestershire.

4. Thomas Dunbar, of Carshalton, Esq; to Miss Withers, of Ingatstone in Essex.

Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Falkland, to the countess dowager of Suffolk.

7. Vincent Mathias, Esq; chief teller under the receiver-general of the customs, to Miss Marianne Popple, daughter of the late Alured Popple, Esq;

9. John D'Anvers, Esq; only son of Sir Joseph D'Anvers, Bart. to Miss Molly Watson.

William Hufsey, Esq; of Salisbury, to Miss Molly Eyre, of the same place.

12. Hon. Lewis Monson Watson, Esq; brother to the lord Monson, to Miss Pelham, second daughter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;

Richard Harvey, Esq; of Kent, to Miss Springett.

Thomas Wolley Kentish, Esq; to Miss Wale, of Bradfield-hall, in Essex.

14. Herbert Cole, Esq; of Dunstable, Miss Hanwell, of Leadenhall-street.

17. Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton-Abbey in Cheshire, and high sheriff of the said county, to Miss Patten, of Warington, a 10,000l. fortune.

20. ——— Haynes, Esq; of Park-street, to Miss Anne Crowder, of Chelsea.

21. Charles Hotham, Esq; only son of Beaumont Hotham, Esq; one of the commissioners of the customs, to the Rt. Hon. the lady Dorothy Hobart, daughter of the earl of Buckingham.

23. His grace the duke of St. Alban's, to Miss Roberts, of St. James's Place, an heiress, with a fortune of 150,000l.

—— Hardinge, Esq; of Isleworth, to Miss Lecheup, of Hollis-street.

Oct. 4. Rt. Hon. the lady Howth, delivered of a son, in Ireland.

18. The lady of Mr. Alderman Janffen, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

REV. Stephen Leighton, M. A. rector of Newington in Surrey, and of St. Michael Royal on College-hill, London.

Rev. Mr. James Reynolds, rector of Willingham in Cambridgeshire, and of Laking-Heath in Suffolk.

Sept. 30. Samuel Potts, Esq; clerk of the Kent and Essex roads, and brother to Henry Potts, Esq; comptroller of the General Post-Office.

Thomas Gay, Esq; only son of Robert Gay, Esq; formerly member of parliament for Bath.

Robert Lewen, Esq; nephew of the late Sir William Lewen, some time lord-mayor of this city.

Oct. 3. Dr. Michael Lee Dicker, an eminent physician at Exeter.

4. Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, earl Verney of the kingdom of Ireland, and member of parliament for Wendover. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son, lord Fermanagh, now earl Verney.

6. Rev. Dr. Dighton, rector of Newmarket.

7. May Hill, Esq; common hunt to the lord-mayor of this city.

Rt. Hon. Hester Grenville, countess Temple, viscountess and baroness of Cobham: Her ladyship was sister to the late lord viscount Cobham; to whose honours she succeeded, by his death, on Sept. 14. 1749; and was created countess Temple on Oct. 28. following. Her honours devolve on her eldest son, the Rt. Hon. Richard Grenville Temple, lord viscount Cobham, now earl Temple.

8. The lady of Sir Philip Boteler, of Teston in Kent, Bart.

9. Henry Herring, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Mrs. Martha Dunridge, near Wallingford, Berks, a maiden gentlewoman, in the 100th year of her age.

12. Henry Dunster, of Jenningsbury in Hertfordshire, Esq; possessed of a considerable fortune.

Richard

Richard Dawson, Esq; one of the proprietors of the glass-house at Vaux-hall, very rich.

—— Mackenzie, Esq; of the stone, aged 80, at his house on Black-heath: There were found in his kidneys 42 stones, 14 in his gall, and 10 in his bladder, one of which weighed 8 ounces and a half.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, vicar of Beenham in Berkshire, author of the History of the Bible, a Body of Divinity, &c.

14. Samuel Child, Esq; at Osterly-Park, near Brentford, an eminent banker in Fleet-street, and member of parliament for Bishop's-Castle in Shropshire.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Carlisle.

Thomas Bowen, Esq; deputy-ranger of St James's and Hyde parks, and one of the chief clerks of the Treasury.

Thomas Barnardiston, Esq; serjeant at law.

Mrs. Pyke, a widow lady, who possessed a fortune of 150,000l. She was sister to the late Sir Henry Bendish, of Steeple-Bumstead in Essex, and the last of that antient family.

17. Mrs. Lydia Smith, at Newcastle, aged 110.

Thomas Elweys, Esq; of Throcking in Hertfordshire, possessed of about 4000l. per ann. He died at Chiswick in Middlesex.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 24. His majesty ordered his conge d'elire and recommendatory letter to the dean and chapter of Durham, for electing Dr. Richard Trevor, bishop of St. David's, bishop of the said see of Durham, in the room of Dr. Joseph Butler, deceased.

—— the same to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, for electing Anthony Ellis, D. D. bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Trevor.

—— the same to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, for electing James Johnson, D. D. prebendary and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Martin Benson, deceased.

From other PAPERS.

Francis Jackson, M. A. presented to the rectory of Exhall, with the chapel of Wiggesford, in Warwickshire.—Mr. John Whittington, by Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing, Bart. to the livings of East-Hatley and Tadlow, in Cambridgeshire.—Dr. Browne, collated by the bishop of London, to the prebend of Willifden in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Mr. Cook,

presented by the bishop of London, to the rectory of Coggesden, alias Coggs-Dean, in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Bernard, by the marchioness of Granby, and lady Guernsey, to the rectory of Newmarket.—The worshipful Dr. Smallbrooke, chancellor of the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and one of the advocates at Doctor's-Commons, appointed by the Rev. Dr. Potter, archdeacon of Oxford, to be his official principal of that archdeaconry.—Mr. Dubourdieu, vicar of Low-Layton, by the abp. of Canterbury, to the rectory of Newington-Butts, in Surrey.—Mr. William Young, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Patrick Young, who resigned, to the rectory of Holme-Hale, and of Neston, &c. in Norfolk.—Stephen Sleech, D. D. by the bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of Worple, in Surrey.—Nicholas Halhead, Esq; made principal register of the diocese of St. David's.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

ROBERT Saxby, Esq; appointed by the post-master-general, one of the six clerks in the General Post-Office, in the room of Samuel Potts, Esq; deceased; Mr. Thomas Smith, clerk of the bye nights, in the room of Mr. Saxby; and Mr. James Redman, one of the assistant clerks.—William Earle, Esq; made inspector and surveyor of the baggage in the port of London.—Mr. Mallet, made groom of his majesty's robes; and Mr. Yvonet brusher of the king's robes, in his room.—Charles Morris, Esq; son of Edmund Morris, Esq; of Lodington in Leicestershire, made a cornet in general Bland's reg. of dragoon-guards.—John Bennett, Esq; made secondary of Wood-street counter; and Michael Lally, Esq; common hunt to the lord-mayor.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL King, of Newport in the Isle of Wight, mercer, draper, and dealer.—Isaac Mendez, of King's-arms yard, Coleman street, London, merchant.—Joseph Amory, of Combe St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire, clothier.—John Hercules, of Hemmings-row, Middlesex, haberdasher of hats.—Thomas Brentnall, of Hertford, victualler and dealer.—Hugh M'Bean, of the parish of St. George in the East, grocer.—Edmond Michael Colnett, late of Shadwell, biscuit-baker.—Edward Randolph, now or late of London, merchant.—Steel Perkins, of Liverpoole, merchant.—Benjamin Richardson, of Cannon-street, Ironmonger.—John Jenkinson, of Thames-street, broker.—Thomas Gyles, of Milton, next Gravesend, victualler.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in OCTOBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	BANK / INDIA Stocks	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann.	South Sea Ann. new	B. Ann.	1746.	1747-8-9 B. Ann.	1751.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir. p.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.
1	Sunday	109	107 1/2	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. N. E.	fair	Chrif. { Males 633 } 1183 { Femal. 550 }
2		109	107 1/2	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. by E.	fair	Buried { Males 728 } 1450 { Femal. 722 }
3	146 3/4	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. N. E.	fair	Died under 2 Years old 695
4	146 1/2	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. E.	fair	Between 2 and 5 — 111
5	193 1/2	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. by E.	fair	5 and 10 103 — 45
6	192 1/2	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. S. E.	fair	10 and 20 — 43
7	192 1/2	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. by W.	rain	20 and 30 — 87
8	Sunday	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. E.	fair	30 and 40 — 128
9	146 1/2	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	W. S. W.	fair	40 and 50 — 109
10	146 1/4	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. by E.	rain	50 and 60 — 83
11	192	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	W. S. W.	frosty	60 and 70 — 81
12	192	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. S. W.	fair cool	70 and 80 — 44
13	192	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. W.	rain	80 and 90 — 23
14	193	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. E.	fair	90 and 100 — 1
15	Sunday	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. by E.	foggy fair	1450
16	147	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. W. by W.	fair	Within the Walls 123
17	147	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. E.	foggy fair	Without the Walls 359
18	147	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. E.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 674
19	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. N. E.	fair	City & Sub. West. 294
20	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. by N.	fair	Weekly Oct. 3 — 1450
21	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. by N.	foggy	10 — 326
22	Sunday	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. N. E.	foggy fair	17 — 384
23	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. N. E.	fair	24 — 372
24	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	E. S. E.	foggy	24 — 368
25	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. E.	foggy	1450
26	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	N. by W.	foggy	Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
27	144	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. S. W.	foggy fair	Pease 18s. to 22s. per Quar.
28	Sunday	109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. W.	fair	Tares 23s. to 26s. per Q.
29		109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	W. by S.	fair	
30		109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. W.	fair	
31		109	108	108	105	105	105	105	71. 128	4 12	S. W.	fair	

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 30s to 31s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 05s. load	09l. 14s load	10l. 00s load	34s to 40 qr	40s to 42 qr	5s 2d bush.	4s to 4 6d bush.
Barley 14s to 17s	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 03d	2s 1d to 2 4d
Oats 12s 6d to 13s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 18	16s to 18s	14s to 17	15s to 15 6d	14s to 15	16s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 10d to 2s
Beans 16s to 16s 0d	2 2s to 2 7 0d	2 2s to 2 4	2 6s to 2 8s	2 2s to 2 4	2 2s to 2 4	2 2s to 2 4	2 2s to 2 4	2 2s to 2 4	2 2s to 2 4

FROM Corsica we hear, that there are now three parties in that island: One for the Genoese, one for the French, and a third for the independency of the island, against both. These last, who are certainly the honestest, have lately published a manifesto in substance as follows: "In the present critical situation of this island, it is necessary there should arise some true children of the country, who may convince the world that they are not degenerated from the virtues of their ancestors. That all those who have sincerely at heart the welfare and advantage of the nation, will make it appear, that they are worthy of bearing the name of Corsicans! That those who are pleased with the name of Genoese, or other foreign appellations, be regarded as unworthy sons who disown their proper mother! We will root them out from among us: We will have no communication with them, and shall look on them as cowards and poltrons, who degrade the liberty of their origin. We will pursue them wherever we meet with them, till they shall reassume themselves, and join us in defence of the common inheritance of their fathers. The antient valour of the Corsicans may still suffice to

deliver the nation from the tyrannical yoke under which the utmost endeavours are used to sink it. 'Tis from their courage alone that the re-establishment of peace and prosperity can be expected. All those whom the vain hope of a pacifick regulation has seduced, must return from their error, and acknowledge at last, that every nation which takes foreigners for arbiters, make the first step to slavery, and deserve not to enjoy the state and condition of free men."

Madrid, Sept. 26. It is computed that near 300 foreigners are employed in our yards, above half of which are English and Irish; and our marine is upon so good a footing, that when the men of war upon the stocks are finished, the fleet will consist of 64 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and 22 small vessels.

Dresden, Oct. 10. Letters from Poland advise, that their majesties with the princes Xavier and Charles arrived at Grodno in Lithuania the 30th. ult. that the next day the general diet was opened with the usual ceremonies, and that the day following count de Masalski, son of the Castell of Wilna, was elected marshal almost unanimously.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1752.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A**N Answer to the Defence of Dr. Foster's Sermon on Catholick Communion. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 6d. Cooper.
2. The Husbandman's Spiritual Companion. By J. Hildrop, D. D. pr. 1s. Rivington.
3. A Sure Guide to Heaven. Vol. I. By G. Smith. Ware.
4. Exhortations relating to Prayer. By B. Wallin, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.
5. The genuine Sequel to the Essay on Spirit, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

PHYSICK.

6. Observations on the Virtue of Medicines. By B. Robinson, pr. 3s. Nourse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. Memoirs of the Life and Ministerial Conduct, with some free Remarks on the political Writings of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. Beautifully printed on a Royal Paper, 8vo. pr. 4s. sewed in blue Paper. Baldwin. (See p. 439.)
8. The Proceedings against the Protestants in France, pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.
9. A Petition of the under Farmers to the King, to prevent the smuggling of Souls, pr. 6d. The same in French, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
10. A Letter to Dr. Lobb, pr. 1s. Roberts.

11. The Complaints of the Manufacturers, relating to the Abuses in the marking of Sheep, pr. 6d. Browne.

12. A Collection of new English Songs. By Mr. Baildon, pr. 3s. Walfh.

13. A Lick at a Liar. By T. Cibber, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

14. An Enquiry into the Origin of Printing in Europe, pr. 1s. Cooper.

15. A Collection of new Songs. By Mr. Worgan. Johnson.

16. Several Tracts on various Subjects. By the Bishop of Cloyne, pr. 3s. 6d. Tonson.

17. A Letter from the Archbishop of Sens, to a Councillor of the Parliament of Paris, pr. 6d. Jeffery.

SERMONS.

18. God's Promises, a grand Incentive to Christian Liberality. By S. Rudd, M. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

19. A Sermon preached at Deale, Aug. 9, 1752. By N. Carter, D. D. pr. 6d. Payne.

20. A Sermon at the Assizes at Norwich, July 29, 1752. By R. Hurd, B. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

21. A Sermon on the Death of Dr. Rotheram, M. D. By J. Daye, pr. 6d. Noon.

22. A Sermon at the Assizes at New-castle upon Tyne, July 28, 1752. By J. Webberley, A. M. pr. 6d. Hitch.